

DONE

DS

Pulliam, B.G. and H.T. Connally

Letters and Papers. 1801-1880

Leasburg, North Carolina

Cab. 97.

415 pieces.

AUG 14 1940

PULLIAM, B.G. and CONNALLY H.T.  
Letters and Papers. Leasburg, North Carolina  
415 pieces. Sketch.

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This collection of business papers pertains to the general merchandise establishment operated by B.G. Pulliam and H.T. Connally in Leasburg, <sup>U</sup>Caswell County, North Carolina. There are two exceptions to this general description of the Pulliam and Connally papers; the set contains a few papers around 1802 which related to the estate of Lewsi Burwell but these Burwell papers apparently have no connection with



PULLIAM, B.G. and CONNALLY H.T. Sketch (2)  
the Pulliam and Connally papers. Likewise the collection contains several letters from tobacco commission merchants to A.B. Newman, a tobacco manufacturer of Leasburg North Carolina; these letters seem to have no connection with the Pulliam-Connally papers.

Among the Pulliam-Connally papers the most important type of material lies in correspondence with various fertilizer companies which furnished the firm with guanos for the tobacco farmers of the area. There are letters from William H. Gilham

PULLIAM, B.G. and CONNALLY H.T. Sketch (3)  
and John Ott of the Southern Fertilizing  
Company in Richmond and from other well-  
known fertilizer companies like Zell's and  
Allison and Addison. The collection also  
contains bills and letters relative to a  
variety of articles as might be expected  
for a country merchant in North Carolina  
during the 1870's.

RECON

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Pulliam, D

M

Letters. 1845-1858

R ichmond, Virginia

Section A

3 pieces

OCT 10 1939

PULLIAM, D. M. Letters. 1845-1858. Richmond,  
Virginia. 3 pieces Sketch.

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Pulliam was head of one of the more important slave-trading companies of Richmond, Va. These letters refer to the state of the slave market and to the kind of action taken when a purchaser failed to make his payments for slaves.

Treasure Room

~~301~~

M-3379

S Pulliam, Sarah Jane (Clopton)

MSCAT

Account Book Housekeeping  
Jan. 1859 - Jan. 1861

[Richmond, Va.]?

68 pp.

Boards & Calf

17 x 20 cm.

JUN 11 1937



MSS.

2nd 66:E (92-052)

Purcell, Martha Webb, 1876-1959.

Martha Webb Purcell and Anna Brooke  
Purcell postcard collection, [ca. 1902-  
ca. 1930s].

1125 items.

Chapel Hill, N.C. resident.

Collection is primarily made up of  
postcards, mostly European, and  
clippings, pamphlets, calling cards,  
and photographs.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged  
from accession records.

\*lcs

I. Purcell, Anna Brooke, 1886-1958.

MSS.

x

Purcell, Mordecai.  
Papers, 1778-1901.  
520 items.

Quaker farmer, fruit-grower, and  
broom maker from Va.

Correspondence, bills, receipts,  
business and legal papers, and ledger  
book relating to Mordecai Purcell, his  
son, John Purcell, and the Cather  
family. Purcell first lived in Loudoun  
County, then moved to Frederick County  
near Winchester in 1834.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged  
from accession record.

\* pj

pj

MSS.

x

Purcell, Mordecai.  
Papers, ...

(Card 2)

1. Purcell, John.
2. Cather family.
3. Quakers--Virginia--Correspondence.
4. Business records--Virginia.
5. Agriculture--Virginia.
6. Frederick County (Va.)--History.
7. Genre: Ledgers.

NcD

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NDHYme

Pursley, Mary Frances Jane

NUCMC

Papers, 1854-1900

New Center, York Co., South Carolina

XII-E

300 items

10-3-67

Pursley, Mary Frances Jane. Papers, 1854-1900.  
New Center, York Co., South Carolina

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The papers of Mary Frances Jane Pursley are from members of an up-country community in the York District of South Carolina. Centering in the Civil War period, they tell the story of a family group who fought in the 18th South Carolina Volunteers, C. S. A. Army, as well as reflect life on the home front in York District. The letters of J. Warren Pursley, who rose from the rank of private to 1st lieutenant of Co. G, 18th S. C., form a history of his regiment.



Pursley, Mary Frances Jane

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Because no adequate chronicles of its activities has been found, this sketch is written in some detail. Cousins, uncles, and his father, William Pursley, gave glimpses of other South Carolina units.

Nearly all of the letters in this collection are addressed to Mary Frances Jane Pursley - Sister Jane-who preserved these papers. The Pursleys were a clan with related Briant, Hemphill, Howe and Thomas kin. By the 1850's some of these families had migrated from North Carolina through Georgia to Texas and Arkansas,

Pursley, Mary Frances Jane

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so that their letters to Jane Pursley describe the new country in which they were settling.

In the spring of 1861 Jane wrote to her brother to describe the Confederate mobilization in York District. Warren Pursley was evidently absent from home at this time; when he entered the Confederate service is uncertain; but he was in camp in Charleston in a company from his own community by December of 1861.

The Confederate letters of 1861 to Jane by her cousin, James L. [H.?] Howe, a corporal in Co. F, 5th S. C. Volunteers, began on June 4,

Pursley, Mary Frances Jane

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1861. He wrote of health conditions, food, the battlefield of First Manassas, and camp life in Northern Virginia. The illness of many people, military and civilian, is seen in the letters of the winter of 1861-1862.

J. Warren Pursley began letters to Jane from Charleston at the end of 1861. On Jan. 5 he described the city, which was to be the base for his service in the 18th S. C. Volunteers, Brigadier General Nathan George Evans' Brigade (called the Tramp Brigade). Colonels J. M. Gadberry and William Henry Wallace commanded the

Pursley, Mary Frances Jane

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regiment, with Captains Campbell, Joe Beamguard, and Samuel W. Good leading Co. G. (Dr. Campbell, the first captain, was a physician from York District who entered service with the men of his community.) Warren Pursley became a sergeant by April, 1863, and was a 2nd lieutenant by 1864. Other York District men in the 18th S. C. were Pinkney Pursley, Franklin Pursley, John L. Pursley, Frank Thomas, Joe A. Thomas, John Lawson, the McCarters, the Jacksons, Oak Jenkins, Joe Wilson, William Barber, and William Thomison.



Pursley, Mary Frances Jane

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The letters of the first part of 1862 concern conditions on the South Carolina coast where General Evans was in command of the Second District of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia with headquarters at Adams' Run. (A West Point graduate of 1848 and a well-known Indian fighter, Evans entered the Confederate service at the battle of First Manassas). While in this command Warren Pursley wrote of Charleston; of guard duty on the coast, where blockade running was in progress; and finally of the fight on James Island where his regiment



Pursley, Mary Frances Jane

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helped to repulse the Federal advance at the Battle of Secessionville, S. C.

Meanwhile, Jane heard from Cousin James Howe in Virginia, where the 5th S. C. was fighting on the Peninsula. At this point his letters stop, probably because he was killed or taken prisoner. Rumor stated in the letters that he was killed.

Jane Pursley was evidently a skilled weaver, as her letters to Warren Pursley refer to this. She lived in a great cotton-growing section of South Carolina. Her efforts were evidently the

Pursley, Mary Frances Jane

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basis of the supply of clothing she was always sending during the war to her brother.

The 18th S. C. under Evans' command was sent to Virginia to join Longstreets' Corps in July, 1862. Warren wrote his impression of Richmond to Jane on July 7. He was acting as orderly sergeant of Co. G by this time. By August 14, 1862, he was at Gordonville, Va., awaiting a fight - the Battle of Second Manassas in which his colonel, J. M. Gadberrry, was killed. William Henry Wallace became colonel. No letters related the details of this battle. On

Pursley, Mary Frances Jane

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Sept. 27, 1862, Warren Pursley wrote from Staunton Hospital to Jane to describe how he was wounded at a succeeding battle - Antietam- and how he managed to leave the field.. He was transferred to Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond, where he visited the battlefield of Seven Pines with its unburied dead.

For a brief period in 1862-1863, William Pursley, father of Jane and Warren, was conscripted and served in the 7th Regiment, 1st Corps of S. C. Reserves, at Charleston, S. C.

Warren Pursley was in Kinston, N. C., in

Pursley, Mary Frances Jane

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November, 1862, with the 18th S. C., when the Confederate forces repulsed the Federal advance on Goldsboro. A cousin, A. J. Clinton, 17th S.C. Volunteers, also wrote of the Battle of Kinston.

Letters from York District dwell on prices, crops, hogs, and local social news.

The 18th S.C. left Kinston for Wilmington in Feb., 1863, on the way back to Charleston. On May 5, 1863, the regiment elected Joe Beamguard captain, and Sam Good, 2nd lieutenant.

Evidently many soldiers failed to return on time



Pursley, Mary Frances Jane

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from furloughs, as General Evans asked on May 24, 1863, that all men in the brigade come back to their companies at Columbia, S.C., with full pardons for such offenses. By May 29, 1863, the 18th S.C. was in Jackson, Mississippi, about to take part in the Vicksburg campaign. During June Warren Pursley was in a convalescent camp with fever. Lack of water and long, hot marches were conducive to straggling. On July 24, 1863, the 18th S.C. was in the trenches at Hillsboro, Mississippi, and on July 28 Warren Pursley gave Jane a history of "the times since we came out here." After the fall of Vicksburg, the reg-



Pursley, Mary Frances Jane

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iment returned by train to Savannah, so that it finally arrived in Charleston by August 31, 1863. Attacks on Sumter and Charleston continued, with the Confederate forces mounting a 49,000 pound gun on Sept. 1, 1864. In Sept. the Baptist missionary, Hawkins, was preaching as Fort Moultrie was attacked and Fort Wagner evacuated.

Evidently salt was to be purchased on the coast, so that Warren Pursley worked out an arrangement to get it to the up-country. Federal cannonading broke the monotony of camp

Pursley, Mary Frances Jane

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life, but little of a military nature took place in the winter of 1863-1864. Warren Pursley studied to pass examinations for a commission. On Feb. 6, 1864, Uncle Joe Thomas sent a description of Fort Sumter. Bad conditions in camp and high prices caused dissatisfaction and desertion among the Confederate troops. This problem of desertion grew more serious as the end of the war approached.

The 18th S.C. was at Baldwin and Lake City, Florida, in Feb. and March, 1864, opposing a Federal invasion. Here Warren commented on the attitude of an officer of captured Negro troops.

Pursley, Mary Frances Jane

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In April the 18th S.C. came back to Charleston, and on May 1, 1864, was sent to Wilmington, N.C., where Warren noted blockade running into that port. At Weldon, N.C., on May 17, 1864, the regiment was rushed to Virginia under Brigadier General William Stephen Walker and Colonel William Henry Wallace in time to fight at the Battle of Bermuda Hundred on May 20, 1864. Warren Pursley wrote a description of this fight to Jane, ca. May 20, 1864, describing the loss of General Walker. Almost immediately the regiment

Pursley, Mary Frances Jane

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moved to Petersburg, Va. From here Warren wrote again of this action at Bermuda Hundred in which his Uncle Joe Thomas was mortally wounded. By June 19, the regiment was entrenched and fighting every day. Miserable duty in trenches besieged by Union sharpshooters and cannonading was made worse by poor food and lack of sleep. Until July 30, the regiment was serving under Brig. General Stephen Elliott, who now commanded Evans' old brigade.

The Crater was formed on July 30, 1864, by the explosion of mines laid by Union sappers



Pursley, Mary Frances Jane

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under Elliott's salient of trenches. Four companies of the 18th S.C. were blown up, as well as many companies from other S. C. regiments. Warren Pursley reported on August 10 of digging for bodies. Only nine men were left in his company and one hundred five in his regiment. His men were getting supplies from Federal casualties. General Elliott had been severely wounded.

On Sept. 25, 1864, Warren Pursley wrote of the appointment of Colonel William Henry Wallace as brigadier general. He was to lead his brigade through the last grim winter to



Pursley, Mary Frances Jane

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Appomattox. Pursley became a 1st lieutenant on Oct. 12, 1864. Bad food, bad weather, and picket duty were monotonous. Discouragement marked the beginning of 1865, as men deserted in droves. The last letter of Warren Pursley to Jane was dated March 17, 1865, from Hatcher Run, Va. His regiment had been pulled from the Petersburg trenches.

Captain Sam Good was killed in battle near Petersburg on March 26, 1865. He had enlisted in Dec., 1861, as a private in the 18th S.C.; and this date is most probably the time Warren Pursley entered the Confederate service. In a

Pursley, Mary Frances Jane

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letter in July, 1866, a cousin referred to Warren as a cripple, but evidently not a bad one. If so, he must have been wounded after March 17, 1865.

Copies of a few poems conclude the collection. Four Confederate bonds (Issue of Feb. 20, 1863, nos. 32449, 32450, 32451, and 32572) have been transferred to the Currency and Bond Collection.

MSS.

x

Pursley, William Elgin.

Papers, 1968.

42 items.

Law student at Duke University,  
Durham, N.C.

Records accumulated by William Pursley relating to his work as member of the Duke Committee for Humphrey-Muskie. Also includes printed copy of an amicus curiae brief that Senator Sam Ervin, filed on behalf of hte U.S. Senate in the case of U.S. vs. Gravel; and a copy of speech Pursley wrote for Senator Ervin for the Proprietary Association's annual meeting in West Virginia, May 16, 1972.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accessio n record.

\* pj

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MSS.

x

Pursley, William Elgin.  
Papers, ...  
pj

(Card 2)

1. Ervin, Sam J. (Sam James), 1896-  
1985. 2. Elections--United States--  
1968. 3. Electioneering--North  
Carolina. 4. Democratic Party (N.C.).  
5. Campaign management--United States.  
6. United States--Politics and  
government--1963-1969. 7. North  
Carolina--Politics and government--  
1951- 8. Duke University--  
Students--Societies, etc.

NcD

06 JUN 95

32604657

NDHYme

MSS.

6th 10:C Purves-Hume-Campbell, Hugh, Sir, 1812-1894.

Papers, 1839-1884.

59 items.

London, England resident.

Collection consists of letters written to Sir Purves-Hume-Campbell and his second wife, Juliana Rebecca (Fuller) Hume Campbell. They are mainly replies to social invitations. Several concern Lady Campbell's book, PRAYER, published in 1884.

Correspondents include literary figures and titled persons of society.

Cataloged from Guide.

\*lcs

I. Campbell, Juliana Rebecca  
(Fuller) Hume

NcD

28 APR 97

36815832

NDHYme



Purviance, A., Jr.

Papers, 1863-1864

Camden, Madison County, Mississippi

Section A

1 item

9-26-84

Purviance, A., Jr. Papers. Camden, Madison  
County, Mississippi

The collection consists of a fifty-two page typewritten transcript of Mississippi soldier, A. Purviance Jr.'s diary. Entries begin on July 29, 1863, and end on July 27, 1864. The entries are usually brief notations. There are several gaps in the transcription, some of which are specifically noted and others which are indicated by blanks left on the typewritten pages. While Purviance quite often mentions

Purviance, A., Jr.

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high ranking officers, he does not state explicitly in the text which regiment he is in. In an undated order from Major H. W. Bridges, commander of a cavalry battalion, the request is made that several men be transferred to the infantry. Bridges states that he believes they should have the benefit of good field classes. He lists Purviance's name among others. Purviance does mention serving with Daniel R. Russell, who was with the 20th Mississippi Infantry. When the entries begin, Purviance

Purviance, A., Jr.

3

writes that no order has come for his reinstatement and later in the entries there seems to be some confusion as to which commanding officer he is to serve with. He later mentions serving in William W. Loring's Division. The title page of the diary lists Purviance as with "Russel' Detachment of Cavalry, 20th Miss. Infantry."

During the course of the diary, Purviance's company was encamped in different areas of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. From Sept. 1,

Purviance, A., Jr.

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1863 until mid-Feb. 1864, Purviance was at various times in the following areas of Mississippi: Newton Station; Enterprise; Meridian; Brandon; Canton; and Garlandville. From mid-Feb. 1864 until mid-May 1864, Purviance's company was located in or near the following areas of Alabama: Linden; Demopolis; Greensboro; Centreville; Montevallo; Columbiana; and Talladega. From mid-May, 1864, until the end of the diary in late July, 1864, Purviance's company was located in the following areas of



Georgia: Rome; Calhoun; Resaca; Adairsville; Cassville; Cartersville; Allatoona Station; and Atlanta. One gets a sense of the troop movements and activity taking place particularly in Mississippi and northern Georgia through Purviance's descriptions.

Many of the entries have to do with the routine activities and chores of camp life including: guard and picket duty; brigade drill and brigade guard; receiving and writing letters; the whereabouts and concerns of personal acquaintances; and the weather. He also mentions

Purviance, A., Jr.

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attending religious services and seeing "mourners." Several times he mentions either having or seeking meals away from camp. He mentions going home and visiting family and friends. On Dec. 20, 1863, Purviance passes his twenty-second birthday. He said in comparison to the last three years his first nineteen had been passed happily. In addition to entries describing daily activities, Purviance also lists items relating to finances.

One gets a glimpse of the hazards of railroad

Purviance, A., Jr.

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travel. He mentions three train mishaps during the period covered by the diary.

While early in the entries Purviance mentions hearing firing, it is not until mid-May, 1864, after he and his company are in Georgia, that his company is engaged in battle. He writes about the considerable fighting which takes place near Resaca in northern Georgia and skirmishes that take place in Adairsville. He describes how excited the civilian population is around Cassville knowing that the Yankees are

Purviance, A., Jr.

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only four or five miles off. He describes battle lines formed and the march made by his company as it made its way to Atlanta by way of Cartersville and Allatoona Station.

The diary entries end on July 27, while Purviance's company is engaged in the Battle of Atlanta. The last few entries are descriptive of an area under siege, both from a personal vantage point as well as the description of the type of maneuvering a company is involved with when it is in the midst of battle. He mentions

Purviance, A., Jr.

9

the death of General Leonidas Polk, who was killed by a shell in Atlanta. Other leaders that figure prominently in the Battle of Atlanta are also mentioned. They include Joseph E. Johnston, John B. Hood and William J. Hardee.



Purviance Family

NUCMC

Papers, 1757 (1776-1920) 1932

Baltimore, Md.

Cab. 88	2-1-46	2342 items & 17 vols.
	4-6-61	2 items added
	<b>7-21-77</b>	<b>4 volumes added</b>

(See also bound volume cards.)

Purviance-Courtenay Collection 1757-1932  
Baltimore, Maryland 2361 items Sketch

Professional and family correspondence and papers of two generations of the Purviances and several generations of the Courtenays, all of Baltimore, Maryland, the two families being allied by the marriage of Henry Courtenay and Elizabeth Isabella Purviance in 1811.

Although several letters from Abner Nash and Robert Palmer, both of Newbern, N.C., in-

GUIDE

FEB 1 '46

dicate that Samuel Purviance and his brother, Robert, were operating a mercantile firm in Baltimore, the papers of the earliest period are concerned with political developments. They indicate that Samuel Purviance in 1776 was chairman of the Committee of Observation for Baltimore County, and in that capacity gave orders for the capture of the royal governor, Robert Eden, in his attempted flight from the country. The plan did not succeed,

and Purviance was arraigned by the Maryland Council of Safety to answer charges of not having consulted other members of his committee with reference to apprehending Eden. The collection includes documents probably used at his interrogation by the Council of Safety at Annapolis (Apr. 24, 1776) including notes on the relation of the Committee of Ob-

servation to the Council of Safety, and mentioning Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer and ~~XXXXXX~~ Charles Carroll, resolutions of the Committee condemning Purviance's action, Purviance's vindication of his behavior, and a copy of the questions asked Purviance and his answers. It appears from the papers that a similar charge was preferred against him in May of 1776 by the Maryland Convention; aggravated perhaps



by the petition of one James Hutchings for payment for 5 barrels of turpentine confiscated by Purviance.

Bearing dates Apr. 10, 1776, and June 18, 1779, are letters describing British depredations on American shipping.

Beginning with a document dated Aug. 31, 1778, and continuing at intervals through Feb. 8, 1784, are papers concerning the westward

*Not in the papers but  
[Of note is the supplying of Lafayette's  
troops at Annapolis by Purviance with  
clothes and arms to enable them to reach Yorktown, 1783]*

extension of the Mason-Dixon line to form the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, and concerning the much-contested legislation by which the various states ceded their western lands to the federal government. Among the latter documents, letters of Geo. Mason giving Virginia's progress in this legislation and complaints against the encroachments of the Vandalia and Indiana land companies figure

most prominently. Correspondence between Samuel Purviance and Abner Nash during this period indicates a growing interest in the western lands, although there are no records of actual purchases. Papers for 1785 in addition to a number of deeds and leases of Purviance's real estate in Baltimore, include letters from William Macclay of Pennsylvania concerning the sale which he was trying to

make of lands owned by S. Purviance on the Chillisquaque River near Sunbury. He observed that the claims of the New Englanders to these lands were hindering the sale. This correspondence extends into 1786. Probably the most interesting item of the 1786 papers, though, is a letter (Mar. 6) from Purviance to George Washington, asking for a description of the former's 14,000 acres of land on the Kanawha



River and for prospects of a rise in value of these lands as the result of improvements such as the projected James River canal. In the same letter Purviance alludes to the difficulties encountered by the Susquehanna Canal Company (of which he apparently was a member) in cutting through rock at the upper end of the canal. Washington's reply does not appear in the collection.

With the exception of one or two letters



from Samuel Purviance's wife, and scattered letters of his daughter, Letitia, concerning her schooling in Philadelphia, the family letters from this period are chiefly from his son, John Henry Purviance. Although there is no specific allusion to the latter's occupation it appears from the heading and content of the letters that he was supervising his father's western lands. He complained frequently of

his poor state of health, and in one letter declared his intention of going to live in France, hoping to benefit by the milder climate. In a communication dated Apr. 7, 1787, he commented that Spain's cession of "the Floridas" to France would be detrimental to the western territory unless France saw trade advantages in making New Orleans a free port.

In May of the same year, Samuel Purviance

made his will, preparatory to going to Kentucky. According to a newspaper clipping (A.D.B. Courtenay Scrapbook, 1892-1909) preserved by A.D.B. Courtenay, a descendant of his daughter, Purviance was on board a boat descending the Ohio when the boat was captured by a band of hostile Indians. Although some of the party made their escape, Purviance was never heard from again.

The second large group of letters in this collection centers around the career of John Henry Purviance. He apparently brought to fruition his plans for living in France by attaching himself in the capacity of secretary and interpreter to the Monroe mission of 1794. The resulting documents are the most interesting and perhaps the most valuable part of the collection. There are several memoranda in

the handwriting of Purviance concerning official transactions: two dated Jan. 16 and Oct. \_\_\_, 1795, are accounts of interviews between Monroe and Jean Debrie, a member of the Committee of Public Safety, concerning the arbitration of the French-English war, French suspicion of the Jay Treaty, and the offices of France in negotiations pending between the U.S. and Algiers; one dated <sup>S</sup>pt. 21, 179~~6~~, re-



records a conversation between Monroe and one Fulton, relative to the machinations of one La Chaise for persuading France to take possession of Louisiana and Florida as a check on American expansion, and as a means of luring Kentucky away from the confederation. Also mentioned are Monroe's efforts to strengthen ties of western territories to the Union by asking France to use her influence with Spain

to keep the Mississippi open to American trade; between Dec. 7 and Dec. 31, 1796, there are a series of memoranda, chiefly from Purviance's hand and written, as he notes, at Monroe's request, explaining the difficulties of obtaining cash for a draft for \$120,000 sent Monroe by the U.S. Treasury. A letter from Monroe (Dec. 7, 1796) to Purviance on this subject seems to express pique at the

bungling methods of the administration.

A number of the papers from this period are in Monroe's own hand. One of these, although undated, apparently was the outline of a speech to the National Convention made during the early part of his first mission to France. Another is the rough draft of a note which Purviance was to put into French and enclose with some English newspapers to the French

minister of foreign affairs, Citizen Dela Croix. The papers reportedly mentioned Geo. Hammond, the English minister to the U.S., who exposed the contents of the Fauchet letter for the advantage of England. There are still other autograph letters of Monroe to Purviance written after both men had returned to the U.S. (see 1801-1802 material). Purviance was apparently asking Monroe to recommend him for fur-

who  
for  
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writ

letter  
still  
viance  
he U.S.

ther work with the diplomatic corps.

Purviance's career from the time Monroe left him in France in 1796 until Purviance took a position in the office of the State Department in Washington in 1817 is involved and difficult to trace. Several letters to him written with great circumspection by unknown Frenchmen between 1794 and 1798 indicate that he was engaged in some sort of



questionable activity. It may have been an instance of diplomatic bribery, or, what seems more probable, he was speculating in the assignat, though the collection contains no indisputable proof of that. He also visited Havre and Marseilles between these years, going to the latter place for his health. On June 27, 1801, Fulwar Skēpwith, the American consul-general at Paris, addressed a letter to

Purviance at Havre, concerning Pierre Louis Roederer in connection with the ratification of the treaty of 1800 which concluded the XYZ affair. In the fall of 1801 Purviance returned to the U.S., but according to a letter to him from Monroe dated Mar. 28, 1802, he was compelled to return to Europe because of his health. A gap in the correspondence makes the date of his departure uncertain, but

there is abundant evidence that he was in England from 1804 to 1810 (see volumes in the collection), and that he was Secretary of Legation in London. In this capacity he received a letter dated Mar. 4, 1805, from Geo. W. Erving re. the forwarding of some diplomatic correspondence from Monroe to Lord Hertford; several letters from Monroe himself instructing Purviance in the forwarding of

diplomatic despatches, the handling of Monroe's personal affairs while he was on a trip to Paris, and the confirming of William Pinckney as U.S. ambassador to England in 1806; and from the American painter, John Vanderlyn, asking Purviance to handle certain business transactions for him. These four letters (Jan. 15, 1804 to June 8, 1820) reflect the financial straits in which Vanderlyn found

found himself, and give a running account of his various projects. Two papers, dated June 16, and Nov. 12, 1806, are apparently rough drafts of articles by Monroe explaining the delicate relations existing between the U.S. and Great Britain and France. There are indications of pique at Jefferson's pocketing the treaty arranged by Monroe with England.

Among the 1810 papers is one that must



have come into Purviance's hands through diplomatic channels. Apparently a copy, it is addressed by one <sup>Joseph</sup> Lakanal\* to an unnamed royal personage, perhaps Joseph Bonaparte, and urges him to assert himself as ruler of Spain, and to grant to Lakanal "a Spanish distinction."

In 1814, Purviance, again in the U.S., was just on the eve of another mission to England. There are numerous instructions from

*Joseph Lakanal. 1762-1845*

John Graham of the State Department concerning official papers to be carried by Purviance. He also had some connection with John J. Astor at this time as evidenced by the fact that letters were addressed to him in Astor's care. In the course of his travels in this year, Purviance apparently spent some time in France, for there are accounts of his expenses there.

This period of his career also furnishes several interesting documents. One, undated,

mentions the restoration of deserting seamen. No countries are named, but there was apparently some connection with the Treaty of Ghent, and the paper has accordingly been filed in the 1814 material. A letter dated Sept. 28, 1815, is addressed to Purviance from one Barnet who succeeded Fulwar Skepwith in his consular position in Paris. He mentions the successes of Commodores Decatur and

Bainbridge against the Algerine pirates, rumors among the French peasantry that Napoleon will return, the probable pleasure of the Federalist Party that the Bourbons are restored and a great deal of gossip current in diplomatic circles. A French document dated simply "1815" is apparently the explanation of one Moncey,\* Duc de Conegliano, for his refusal to serve on the committee trying Marshall Ney, and making certain recommendations concerning

*Bon Adrien Jeannot  
de Moncey, Duc de Conegliano - 1754-1842*



France's foreign policy.

In 1817 (May 22), the minister of Brazil sent to the U. S. Minister copies of all the correspondence between himself and the Russian minister relative to a question of diplomatic protocol. Among the 1818 papers is a letter from Paul Bentalou to John H. Purviance mentioning the desire of Lafayette to be made a member



of the Order of the Cincinnati.

The papers of this period are not concerned wholly with affairs of state, however. From 1796 on, John Henry Purviance was frequently called upon to attend to business matters concerning the finances of his sister, Elizabeth Isabella Purviance. When Samuel

Purviance went west in 1787, he left Elizabeth in the care of Mr. and Mrs. David Stewart of Baltimore. Stewart naturally handled her financial affairs making several investments for her in capital stock of the Bank of Baltimore.

About 1800, Stewart's firm, known as Stewart and Plunket was dissolved by the death of his partner

Plunket, who left an estate consisting chiefly of bad debts and claims on the British government for capture of his vessels. Stewart, Plunket's sole executor, employed the English firm of Brickwood and Daniell to collect these claims. Their efforts were very successful, but in the meantime, Stewart had gone into partnership with his sons under the firm name of David Stewart and Sons, and Brickwood and

Daniell had not kept account of which claims were collected for Stewart and Plunket and ~~WM~~ which for D. Stewart & Sons. This, of course, produced a complication of claims which was not finally settled until November, 1818. The chief contenders were the Plunket legatees, the assignees of David Stewart & Sons, Brickwood and Daniell, and Elizabeth I. Purviance. The English solicitor, Alexander Mundell, was

retained to press Elizabeth 's interests, and many communications between them and John H. Purviance trace the long course of the litigations.

Some of the papers related to this affair indicate that in 1811 Elizabeth Isabella Purviance married Henry Courtenay. It appears that Courtenay had been previously married in 1799 to Elizabeth Isabella's younger half-sister,



Isabella Purviance, and that Edward H. Courtenay was the child of the latter. John Henry Purviance, who never married, was greatly interested in this boy, <sup>nephew</sup> and it was through his efforts that Edward was admitted to West Point in October, 1817. The third large group of letters in this collection traces his career to his death in 1853.

His earliest letters are especially in-

teresting for they describe with youthful enthusiasm his work and activities at West Point. One of these, dated Nov. 18, 1821, mentions that Cadet [John H. B.] Latrobe resigned his commission to study law with Genl. [Robert Goodloe] Harper. In spite of the fact that he so arranged his studies as to receive his commission in less than the usual time, his record was most commendable, and he

was retained as asst. professor in the Philosophical Department at a salary of \$864 per year, until 1824, and probably until 1826, when he transferred to Fort Adams in Newport Harbor. A letter of April 24, 1826, from that place, describes Providence and Taunton, Rhode Island. There are also several papers concerning the settlement of the estate of Hercules

Courtenay, Edward's grandfather. He died in 1816, and a thin trickle of papers down to 1826 indicates that it was not finally settled until that year.

By 1828, Edward<sup>1</sup> <sup>H. Courtenay</sup> had married a Miss Harriet Whitehorn and they had a son, Edward H., Jr. Edward, Sr., had returned to West Point as a full professor of philosophy. During the succeeding decade he changed his position several

times, having taught in Philadelphia, Pa., and Mt. Washington, S. Boston, Massachusetts. While his parents were in Massachusetts, young Edward Courtenay was in school in Geneva, Ontario Co., N.Y. There is some correspondence between them, and in one letter they mention sending him the "Peter Parley" books. He became very ill in January, 1838, and died on Jan. 24.



Except for such routine papers as tax receipts, etc., there is something of a gap in the collection between 1838 and 1842 when Edward H. Courtenay accepted the professorship of mathematics at the University of Virginia. In the same year he was made an honorary member of the Washington Literary Society of Randolph-Macon College.

In 1843, Courtenay's second son, Alexan-

der Dallas Bache, died. There is no mention of his first wife's death, but in July of 1846, Courtenay married Miss Virginia Howard of Charlottesville, Va. Her sister, Laura, was the wife of William Holmes McGuffey, and through their family and professional connections ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ (McGuffey was also a member of the faculty at the University) he and Courtenay became very intimate. There are

a number of letters from McGuffey concerning family and financial affairs, and he apparently prepared a eulogy on Courtenay at the time ~~for~~ the latter's death in 1853. Unfortunately the collection does not contain a copy of this. Edward H. Courtenay's brother, David, was his other chief correspondent. David apparently was connected with a banking or brokerage firm, for he handled all of Edward's numerous deal-  
ings

in stocks, especially those of the Erie Railroad Co. and Aetna Life Insurance Co.

In 1853, Virginia (Howard) Courtenay, her 3-weeks-old twin sons, and Edward H. Courtenay all died between the months of May and December. From that point on, the collection traces the history of several generations of Edward H. and David Courtenay's descendants, none of whom were particularly distinguished.

The Civil War material is meagre. There are occasional records of the 1st Maryland Volunteers commanded by Lt. Col. W. T. Dushane. One letter from Virginia (Howard) Courtenay to her sister-in-law asking her to hire a white girl as nurse for the children, comments, "I do not wish to have anything more to do with the poor creatures [slaves] than I can help." There are several letters written ~~between 1838~~



during the war years from Edward H. Courtenay, Jr., who was connected with the Coastal Survey in Washington, D.C. Besides descriptions of the city, his letters contain frequent allusions to divided sentiment in Maryland, his own pro-Union sympathies, and the possibilities of hiring a substitute for the Army. Chauncey B. Reese and Henry Brewerton, who married, respectively, Mary I. Courtenay and Sarah

Courtenay (daughters of Edw. H., Sr.) were both army officers, and the collection contains a few of their papers for the war years, chiefly commissions and appointments.

After the close of the war in 1865, a lengthy correspondence passed between David Courtenay and his son, William, in the U.S. Engineers' Office, Portland, Maine, concerning West Virginia lands which were a part of

the Purviance estate. They believed that the Courtenay descendents were being treated unfairly by the Purviance trustees. Oil had been discovered in that part of the country, and the Courtenays were making elaborate plans for organizing a joint stock company to exploit the natural resources. The project apparently never materialized. Scattered through the remainder of the collection are papers concern-

ing the administration of estates, including those of David S. Courtenay, Sr., Henry Howard (father of Virginia (Howard) Courtenay), David Courtenay, Jr. (of Milwaukee), Edward H. Courtenay, Jr., A.D.B. Courtenay, Emma Virginia Courtenay, Sarah (Courtenay) Brewerton, and of Elizabeth and Isabella Courtenay. The last was hotly contested in 1918 by A.D.B. Courtenay (a cousin) and Lawrence Courtenay (a nephew)

on one side, and Francis C. ("Frank") Courtenay (a nephew, of Milwaukee) on the other. There are also business papers concerning the numerous business ventures of Wm. C. Courtenay, the stock speculation of several members of the family, and the financial records of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the 5th Maryland Regiment Veteran Corps, of both of which organizations

~~AXX~~<sup>AD</sup>~~XX~~<sup>B</sup>.



A.D.B. Courtenay was an officer.

The only papers of great dramatic interest in this portion of the collection are those concerning the disappearance and probable death of David S. Courtenay (son of E.H. and Virginia H. Courtenay). They begin in November of 1873 and run through July, 1874.

In 1869, Edward H. Courtenay, Jr., wrote interestingly of Cuba's effort to free her-

self from Spain, and of the attitude of the United States towards the situation. There are also comments on the treatment of Chinese immigrants in this country. A letter of David S. Courtenay, who was with the U.S. Corps of Engineers in Mobile, dated Oct. 28, 1870, mentions the prevalence of "Yellow Jack" there.

Among the correspondents are Alexander

Dallas Bache, William<sup>3</sup> Blount, Elias<sup>1</sup> Boudinot,  
Simon<sup>1</sup> Cameron, Alexander<sup>1</sup> James Dallas, Jeffer-  
son<sup>1</sup> Davis, George William<sup>2</sup> Erving, Albert<sup>2</sup> Galla-  
tin, James, Cardinal<sup>1</sup> Gibbons, John<sup>1</sup> Graham,  
Alexander Contee<sup>1</sup> Hanson, Gessner<sup>2</sup> Harrison,  
Anthony<sup>2</sup> Hart, Daniel of St.<sup>1</sup> Thomas Jenifer,  
Andrew<sup>1</sup> Johnson, Joseph<sup>1</sup> Jones, Charles<sup>1</sup> Lee, <sup>b</sup>  
Abraham<sup>1</sup> Lincoln, Samuel<sup>1</sup> Livermore, Wm. Holmes  
McGuffey, William<sup>2</sup> Macclay, James<sup>1</sup> Madison,

George<sup>a</sup> Mason, James<sup>1</sup> Maury, John<sup>1</sup> Barbee Minor,  
Jas.<sup>9</sup> Monroe, Abner<sup>7</sup> Nash, Jas.<sup>1</sup> Nicholson, Ed-  
mund<sup>1</sup> Randolph, Edwin McM.<sup>1</sup> Stanton, Wm.<sup>1</sup> Buell  
Sprague, Thomas<sup>1</sup> Smith, Samuel<sup>1</sup> Smith, Fulwar<sup>3</sup>  
Skipwith, William<sup>1</sup> Short, Sylvanus<sup>1</sup> Thayer,  
George Muirson<sup>2</sup> Totten, Henry St. George<sup>1</sup> Tucker,  
Thomas Tudor<sup>2</sup> Tucker, John<sup>5</sup> Vanderlyn, Jas. M.<sup>1</sup>  
Varnum, William<sup>1</sup> Wertenbaker, and Jas. Moore<sup>1</sup>  
Wayne.

References helpful in working with Purviance-Courtenay Mss.

Daniel Coit Gilman: James Monroe, Boston, 1911, Amer. Statesman Series.

J. W. Adams, Lives of Madison and Monroe, Buffalo, 1850.

\*Jas. Monroe, A View of the Conduct of the



Executive in the Foreign Affairs of the U.S....  
Phil., 1797. (John H. Purviance mentioned on  
p. xii.)

Beverly W. Bond, Jr., "The Monroe Mission to  
France," Johns Hopkins University Studies,  
v. 25 (1907), p. 9.

Hunter Miller (ed.), Treaties and Other Inter-  
national Acts of the United States of America,  
Washington, 1931. Vol. II (1776-1818).

2 items added, 4-6-61: The first of these concerns business of the Purviance mercantile firm with their London agents in 1773; the second is a letter of 1800 by Robert Purviance. Robert Purviance refers to land in Pennsylvania which may be used to settle claims against the estate of his brother, possibly Samuel.

4 volumes added, 7-21-77. A substantial mercantile ledger (256 ff.) of 1781-1816 is associated with this collection by two envelopes of 1908 and 1910 found within it addressed to

Isabella Courtenay and A.D.B. Courtenay respectively. The latter was a descendant of Samuel Purviance's daughter, and there is some A.D.B. Courtenay material in the Purviance Papers.

Several pieces of information indicate that Hercules Courtenay was the owner of the ledger. A pencilled notation on folio 256 states that "Hercules Courtenay died Aug. 20, 1816, aged 79 years." More importantly, the account for John Skinner's estate on f. 254 has a stray entry for 1824 "By Cash, per The Executors of Hercules

Courtenay. An "Insurance Office" account (f. 216, etc.) includes large sums and runs from 1783 to 1797 with a final entry for 1815. The later accounts often conclude in 1815 or 1816, the cash account on f. 231 being a significant example. There is a large account for the ship Hercules Courtenay. Hercules Courtenay's son Henry married Isabella Purviance, daughter of Samuel Purviance.

Before and during the Revolution and for two or three decades thereafter, Hercules Courtenay



was prominent in the mercantile and political life of Baltimore. Information in J. Thomas Scharf's The Chronicle of Baltimore (Baltimore, 1874), indicates that Courtenay was a merchant in 1771, a member of Baltimore's Committee of Correspondence, a town commissioner in the early 1780's, a prominent figure in the commercial insurance business, and a city councilman in 1797.

Commodities were not usually specified, but accounts for flour (f. 104), ginseng (f. 112), rum (f. 144), tar (f. 206), wine (f. 206), tobacco (various ff.), corn (ff. 146, 181),



coal (f. 163), and possibly others can be found. Accounts for ships and shipping ventures are numerous. The names of prominent persons and companies appear. There are large accounts for John Skinner (f. 57, etc.), Thomas Worthington (f. 40, etc.), Samuel Inglis & Co. (f. 21, etc.), and Clark and Manwaring (f. 9).

The Daybook, 1801-1804, bears the initials "H.C." or "I.I.C." on the spine. Memoranda on the last page include the information that houses were successively rented on Lexington St. in

1801 (also on p. 27) and Howard St. in 1802. The Baltimore directory of 1802 lists Henry Courtenay as a flour merchant in Lexington Street. The directory for 1804 lists Henry William Courtenay as a merchant and resident on Howard Street. The volume, therefore, belonged to Henry William Courtenay (the name is misspelled as Courteney in the directories). Flour was a heavily traded commodity according to the accounts. Coffee, salt, butter, and sugar are also prominent. Other items such as nails, flaxseed,

whiskey, bread, corn, tobacco, bacon, rye, etc. also appear in the accounts. Courtenay had considerable business with David C. Stewart & Co. Hercules Courtenay and Elizabeth Purviance have numerous entries. Hercules Courtenay had a son Henry (1776-1854) who married (1st) Isabella Purviance in 1799 and (2nd) Elizabeth Purviance in 1811. The Daybook dates from Dec. 10, 1801, to July 17, 1804, with a few stray entries of Dec., 1804, and April, 1809.

Two extensive volumes, 1764-1779, containing

three ledgers are from a substantial drugstore (or apothecary) in Baltimore. There are two volumes, but one contains two parts. Therefore, there are three ledgers housed in two volumes. The order and relationship of these three ledgers is complicated and not entirely clear, but there is some progression from one to the other so that an order is apparent. The three ledgers are: Old Ledger, 1764-1767; Ledger A, 1767-1779; and Ledger B or Practice Ledger, 1771-1775. The Old Ledger and Ledger B are in the



same volume which is marked on the cover as "Ledger B 1st and 2nd." Accounts from the Old Ledger are continued in Ledger A where they are marked as being continued from the "O.L." The Lux and Bowly account on folio 44 of Ledger A is marked as carried to f. 91 of the "Practice Ledger," and that account is indeed continued on f. 91 of Ledger B where it is marked as having come from "Ledger A." Accounts in Ledger B are sometimes marked as being carried to a Ledger C (not in the collection). The two volumes are



thus:

1. Old Ledger, 1764-1767 (ff. 39-145)  
Ledger B or Practice Ledger, 1771-1775  
(after f. 145 numbered as ff. 1-189)
2. Ledger A, 1767-1779

Ledger A contains settlements of accounts later than 1779, but it basically ended in 1779 as can be seen in the continuous drug store, cash, and sales accounts, all of which conclude in this volume in Dec., 1779. Many early accounts in Ledger A are continued from the "Old Pract.," which is not either the Old Ledger or Ledger B.

The owner of the drugstore was a person whose initials were "J.B." A number of accounts for different people in Ledger A are marked as having balances due "J.B." (ff. 28, 33, 39, 79, 80, 85, 89, 115). "J.B." was Dr. John Boyd (1737-1790) who, like Hercules Courtenay and Samuel Purviance, was a Patriot leader in Baltimore. Boyd established a drugstore in Baltimore in May, 1767, (earlier according to these ledgers), and was a practising physician there (The Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XXXVII, No. 2 (June, 1942), p. 195). The terms "Practice Ledger,"

"Practice Journal," and "Old Pract." appear in these ledgers. He may have kept separate books for the drugstore and his medical practice. Entries in the ledgers for medical services are minimal and nothing beyond what might be expected from an apothecary. One of Hercules Courtenay's daughters was named Ann Boyd, so the Boyds may be related to the Courtenays. There are no accounts for John Boyd in the ledgers, a circumstance to be expected from his own account books. There are John Boyd Papers, 1783-1821,

at the Maryland Historical Society (NUCMC. MS 67-1332).

These volumes have some relationship to the Purviance Papers that contain an Account Book, 1764-1776, formerly attributed to Samuel Purviance. This volume lists a debt owed by Dr. Jacob Swope, and this same debt is entered on f. 94 of Ledger A as well as in a single sheet, a list of "Desperate Debts (from Old Drug Ledger)," found in one of the ledgers. Other debts are also common to the sheet, Ledger A, and the Account Book. Since the ledgers contain



accounts for Samuel and Robert Purviance and for Hercules Courtenay, it is unlikely that those volumes or the one attributed to Samuel Purviance belonged to any of those gentlemen.

Drugs were often itemized in the accounts, especially in the Old Ledger, 1764-1767. There were a number of entries for inoculations for smallpox in the 1770's. Accounts for physicians are especially numerous in the Old Ledger, Ledger A, and in "Samuel Purviance's" Account Book, 1764-1776, the latter having been recata-



Purviance Family Papers

70

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logged as John Boyd's Account Book for Debts Receivable, 1764-1776.

56

Purviance Family

~~Purviance-Gountenay Collection~~

S-3380

T5-11

DS

Anonymous account book, 1815

[Baltimore, Md.]

2 pp.

Paper

19 x 13 cm.

AUG 22 '46

GUIDE

56

Purviance Family

~~Purviance-Courtenay Collection~~

S-3381  
~~TS-11~~

DS

Anonymous Diary, 1861

Baltimore, Md.

108 pp.

Paper

12 x 8 cm.

Diary of an unidentified soldier, a part of the Purviance-Courtenay Collection. Usual war diary except for the portion which describes a stay in a Confederate prison.

AUG 22 '46

GUIDE

**Purviance Family**

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**Boyd, John (1737-1790)**

**Box on top of  
Cabs. 91-92**

**Account Book for Debts Receivable, 1764-76**

**Baltimore, Maryland**

**8-22-46**

**Recataloged, 7-21-77**

Purviance Family

Boyd, John (1737-1790)

Box on top of  
Cabs. 91-92

Old Ledger, 1764-1767 (ff. 39-145)  
Ledger B or Practice Ledger, 1771-1775  
(after f. 145, numbered ff. 1-189)

Baltimore, Maryland

7-21-77



## **Purviance Family**

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**Boyd, John (1737-1790)**

**Ledger A, 1767-1779**

**Baltimore, Maryland**

**Box on top  
of Cabs.  
91-92**

**7-21-77**

56 Purviance Family

L- 3382

~~Purviance Courtenay Collection~~

DS

[Courtenay, Alexander Dallas Bache?]  
Scrapbook, 1892-1909

Baltimore, Md.

22 pp.

Boards

30 x 24 cm.

Clippings relative to Baltimore and the  
Purviance and Courtenay families.

AUG 22 '46

GUIDE

Purviance Family

~~Purviance Courtenay Collection~~

Courtenay, David S.  
Account Book, 1824-26

Baltimore, Md.

22 pp.

Paper

19 x 12 cm.

Record of money spent for postage, cash received for legal services; expenditures in lotteries, and personal expenses.

AUG 22 '46

GUIDE

56

S-3384

~~TS-11~~

173

Purviance Family

~~Purviance Courtenay Collection~~

Courtenay, David S.  
Account Book, 1835-1842

Baltimore, Md.

27 pp.

Paper

19 x 12 cm.

AUG 22 '46

GUIDE

56 Purviance Family

5-3385

~~TS-11~~

DS

~~Purviance Courtenay Collection~~

[Courtenay, David S. ?]

Address Book, n.d.

Baltimore, Md.

36 pp.

Paper

14 x 8 cm.

AUG 22 '46

GUIDE



56

5-3386

TS-11

DS

Purviance Family  
~~Purviance-Courtenay Collection~~

Courtenay, David S. <sup>British</sup>  
List of ~~American~~ Vessels Destroyed by the  
~~British~~ Americans, War of 1812

Baltimore, Md.

11 pp.

Mutilated

17 x 10 cm.

AUG 22 '46

GUIDE

56 Purviance Family

S-3387

~~TS-11~~

DS

~~Purviance Courtenay Collection~~

Courtenay, H. W.  
Scrap Book, 1836

Baltimore, Md.

14 pp.

Paper

16 x 10 cm.

This volume was started as H. W. Courtenay's record of expenses and then taken for a scrap book. *Donating, 8-15-51*

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GUIDE

56 Purviance Family

5-3389  
TS-1

~~Purviance-Courtenay Collection~~

DS

[Purviance, E T ?] \*  
Recipe Book, n.d.

[Baltimore, Md.]

24 pp.

Paper

17 x 10 cm.

\* Probably Elizabeth Isabella Purviance Courtenay.

AUG 22 '46

GUIDE

56 Purviance Family

M-3389

DS

~~Purviance Family~~

Purviance, E  
Recipe Book, n.d.

T \*

[Baltimore, Md.]

144 pp.

Boards

20 x 15 cm.

Recipes, remedies, etc.

\* Probably Elizabeth Isabella Purviance Courtenay,

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GUIDE

56

Purviance Family

5-3390

~~Purviance Family Collection~~

~~TS-11~~

[Purviance, John Henry]  
Account Book, 1801-1809

Baltimore, Md.

68 pp.

Boards

14 x 9 cm.

Travelling expenses in U.S. and Europe.

AUG 22 '46

GUIDE



56 Purviance Family

~~Purviance Courtenay Collection~~

5-3391

~~TS-11~~  
Ds

Purviance, John Henry  
Commonplace Book, 1781

[Baltimore, Md.]

101 pp.

Boards

9 x 15 cm.

Contains extracts from a tour through Great Britain, excerpts from poems, and a few accounts.

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GUIDE

56 Purviance Family

~~Purviance Family Collection~~

5-3392

~~TS-II~~

V3

Purviance, John Henry  
Commonplace Book, 1811-34

Baltimore, Md.

51 pp.

Paper

18 x 11 cm.

Combination commonplace book, travel diary  
(England and France) expense account, and  
discussion of French government.

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GUIDE

56

Purviance Family

5-3393

~~TS-11~~

DS

~~Purviance-Courtenay Collection~~

[Purviance, John Henry ?]  
Commonplace Book, n.d.

[Baltimore, Md.]

99 pp.

Boards

10 x 17 cm.

Contains excerpts from poems.

AUG 22 '46

GUIDE

56 Purviance Family

S-3394

~~PURVIANCE COLLECTION~~

~~TS-11~~

Purviance, John Henry  
Diary of Travels, 1819

Baltimore, Md.

16 pp.

Leather

15 x 10 cm.

Records kept in blank pages of a Traveller's Directory. Purviance's impressions of Bayonne-Biarritz area noted in course of diplomatic mission to Spain, 1819.

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GUIDE

56

Purviance Family  
~~Purviance Family~~

S-3398

~~TS-11~~

DS

Purviance, John Henry  
Memorandum Book, 1818

[Baltimore, Md.]

51 pp.

Leather

12 x 7 cm.

Daily entries regarding weather, correspondence with President Monroe, personal and financial matters.

AUG 22 '46

GUIDE



**Purviance Family**

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**Courtenay, Hercules**

**Box on top of  
Cabs. 91-92**

**Ledger, 1781-1816**

**Baltimore, Maryland**

**7-21-77**

**Purviance Family Papers**

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**Courtenay, Henry William**

**Daybook, 1801-1804**

**Baltimore, Maryland**

**7-21-77**

Purviance-Courtenay Collection

See Purviance Family Papers

Puryear, Richard Clauselle

See Jarratt-Puryear Family Papers

Putnam's, G. P., Sons

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR  
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK  
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION  
RECORDS.



Putnam, Samuel Henry

M-6679A

Regimental Record, Co. A, 25th Mass.  
Vols., 1861-1864

Worcester, Worcester Co., Mass

78 pp.      Leather and Cloth      26 1/3 x 20 cm.

10-5-61

Putnam, Samuel Henry. Regimental Record, Co. A, 25th Mass. Vols., 1861-1864. Worcester, Worcester Co., Mass.

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The Regimental Record of Co. A, 25th Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, was written by Orderly Sergeant Samuel Henry Putnam of Worcester, Mass., probably in the early 1880's. Co. A Association had been formed about 1868; its record was published in Worcester in 1886 on its eighteenth anniversary. The manuscript volume, the basis for the much more detailed book, has many notes written in and changes of diction

indicated.

Putnam, an educated man, described the mobilization of Co. A, 3rd Battalion of Rifles, under Capt. Josiah Pickett at Worcester in October, 1861. The muster roll of Co. A stood at 101 officers and men. Three years later, at one period of fighting only five men were left in the company.

The men sailed from New York to join Burnside Expedition against Roanoke Island. They were part of General John G. Foster's 1st Brigade. Sergeant Putnam describes the action in the

Putnam, S. H.

3

dense woods on the island, the role of the Union gunboats, the death of O. Jennings Wise of Virginia, and the surrender. By March 12, they were advancing along the Neuse River to New Berne. Between pages 16 and 17 is tipped a map of the defenses of New Berne with the positions of Union troops indicated.

Mentioned in this fighting were the Wise Legion, McCulloch Rangers, Co. K of the 8th N. C. Regiment, the 21st and 27th Mass., the 10th Conn., and the 51st New York. Fires were burning in New Berne when the Union forces entered,



Putnam, S. H.

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and for twenty-four hours the soldiers had "a free run" before quiet settled in the town.

Camp Oliver was formed and Co. A stood on pleasant picket duty with occasional expeditions to Washington, N. C.; to Tarboro, Williamston, Hamilton, and Plymouth; and to Goldsboro. By Jan., 1863, they were in General Horace Lee's Brigade, skirmished towards Beaufort and Kinston, and beat off a Confederate attack on New Bern in March of 1863. The 5th and the 46th Mass. with Rigg's and Belger's batteries and part of the 3rd N. Y. Calvary aided in this repulse.



Putnam, S. H.

5

On Mar. 23, 1863, the regiment went to Plymouth, N. C., and Putnam describes the town, Unionist refugees fleeing to New Berne for safety, and a company of N. C. Unionists called "Buffaloes" (a name given as a joke). The "darkies" and social customs (snuff dipping) are described.

The 25th Mass. continued to march and skirmish during the summer of 1863. Putnam noted their occupations during lulls in the fighting. Argument over re-enlistment at the end of three years became very heated. On Jan. 21, 1864, the

Putnam, S. H.

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men not re-enlisting were sent to Yorktown, where Putnam describes the battle field, trenches, and Union dead.

After this time the regiment fought in Virginia, marched to Bottom's Bridge, and skirmished around Suffolk, Va. They went down the Dismal Swamp Canal to relieve besieged Plymouth, arriving too late. On May 4 they went up the James River to Bermuda Hundred, having at this time in 1864 seven hundred veterans in the regiment. The 23rd, 25th, and 37th Mass., and the 9th N. J. regiments form the First (Flying or

Putnam, S. H.

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Red Star) Brigade of General Charles Adams Heckman, in the Second Division of the XVIII Corps under General W. F. ("Baldy") Smith. The terrible fighting in May began for the 25th Mass. on the Richmond and Petersburg R. R. at Port Walthal, Chesterfield Junction, and Arrowfield Church. At the battle on Drewry's Bluff the 25th fights well, but its commander, Gen. Chas. A. Heckman, is captured. Casualties are numerous, the 25th losing 300 in twelve days. On May 31 contact was made with the V and VI corps of Grant's Army, and the 25th entered the battle

at Cold Harbor. June 3, 1864, the last day of the fight, was a "black day," with very high casualties. About 300 men remained in the regiment to make a valiant charge. On June 4, 1864, only 100 men were fit for duty. After an attack on Petersburg on June 15, the 25th entered the trenches before the city on June 19, thus beginning the Siege of Petersburg. Descriptions of the lines, of skirmishes and attacks, and of fraternization of the two armies are accompanied by accounts of the "Petersburg Express" (gun firing into Petersburg), and the Battle of the



Putnam, S. H.

9

Crater.

The 25th returned to New Berne, where a yellow fever epidemic was in progress. Those not re-enlisting returned to Worcester in Oct., 1864.



Pyles, Abner

Papers, 1842

Newberry Co., S. C.

XVIII - A

6-14-60

1 vol.

1 item added, 1-29-64

Pyles, Abner. Papers, 1842. Newberry Co., S. C.

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Abner Pyles was born June 9, 1772, in Granville County, N. C., the son of Reuben Pyles. He removed to South Carolina with his parents (his mother was a Rochester, but her given name is not known), was educated there, and began teaching about 1789 in the Laurens District. He was a physician and teacher. His autobiography is a personal narrative concerning his education and his four marriages (1798, 1807, 1807, and 1822). He was the father of a large family. Mentioned are his oldest daughter Matilda and an

Pyles, Abner

2

older son Lewdy, who was sent to Philadelphia to receive a medical education, and died of malaria a few years after he returned to S. C. The autobiography reveals a number of tragedies in Pyles's life other than the deaths of three of his wives. According to his account, his fourth wife gave him a great deal of trouble and they eventually separated.

Pyles was evidently a man of some means, and he was a well-known teacher. Among his pupils were James McKibben, Benjamin C. Yancey, and John Caldwell. (See John Belton O'Neill, Bio-

Pyles, Abner

3

graphical Sketches of the Bench and Bar of South  
Carolina, II, p. 263.)

1 item added, 1-29-64: Photostat of the  
testimony of Dr. J. H. Davis during the lawsuit  
between Pyles and his fourth wife.

Quackenbos, George Clinton

NUCMC

Papers, 1806-1916

New York, New York

XIII-A

261 items

10-22-66



Quackenbos, George Clinton. Papers, 1806-1916.  
New York, New York

---

Dr. George Clinton Quackenbos, a well known New York physician and health officer, was of Dutch ancestry. His mother was a De Witt, so the family was related to the De Witts and the Clintons. The son, George Payn Quackenbos (1826-1881), was named for the family of his mother, Catherine J. (Payn) Quackenbos. The grandson, John Duncan Quackenbos (1848-19\_\_), was the third generation of educators, writers, and scientists. See National Cyclopedia of

Quackenbos, George Clinton

2

American Biography, Appleton's Encyclopedia,  
and Lamb's Biographical Dictionary of the U.S.

The two letters in this collection are to Dr. John and to his daughter, Caroline. John Hay writes from the American Embassy in London in 1897 to say that he has forwarded information supplied by Dr. Quackenbos, a noted sportsman, to the U.S. Fish Commission. William Winter, author and drama critic, sends a social note to Caroline Quackenbos.

The bulk of the Quackenbos Papers are bills and receipts from New York, 1806-1819,

Quackenbos, George Clinton

3

accumulated while Dr. George Clinton Quackenbos was establishing his practice in medicine and his home. He married ca. 1806. The papers concerning household furnishings contain a receipt signed for Duncan Phyfe by his brother James, Oct. 14, 1807; one signed by William Buttre, Aug. 1, 1808; and other papers indicating dealers and prices for silver, furniture, china, lamps, etc. Lists of medical books and drugs purchased by Dr. Quackenbos for his practice are accompanied by prices. On May 28,

Quackenbos, George Clinton

4

1811, John M. Cooper was paid for altering two "likenesses," most probably painted in 1808.

The rent receipts contain for the most part the signature of Dr. Quackenbos' father, John Quackenbos, who had been active in the Revolutionary War.

Fuel, food, clothing, labor hired, newspaper subscriptions, and taxes are all recorded in the bills and receipts. In 1816, Dr. Quackenbos sent his Negro servant, John Fountain, to the African School in New York.

Quackenbos, Henry F.

Papers, 1838.

New York, N. Y.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the                      1 item.  
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

4-8-60



Quackenbush, Stephen Platt

o

Letters. 1867-1868.

Albany, New York.

Section A

2 pieces

OCT 7 1936

QUACKENBUSH, Stephen Platt. Letters. 1867-1868.  
Albany, New York. Sketch. 2 pieces

Stephen Platt Quackenbush(1823-1890)entered the U.S.Navy in 1840. During the Civil War he was in charge of five vessels of the blockading squadron. He covered Gen. Burnside's army in its retreat from Roanoke Island, taking an active part in the battles at Elizabeth City and New Bern, N.C. He was actively engaged at Sewell's Point, Malvern Hill, Harrison's landing, Charleston, and Georgetown. He became commander in

QUACKENBUSH, Stephen Platt. (2)

---

1866, captain in 1871, commodore in 1880, and was retired as rear-admiral in 1885.

The two letters of Quackenbush deal with the membership of the U. N. association.

Quain, Sir Richard.

Papers, 1888

London, Middlesex Co., England.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the                      1 item.  
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

4-8-60

Quain, Sir Richard. Papers, 1888. London,  
England. 1 item. Sketch.

---

Sir Richard Quain (1800-1898), President of  
the General Medical Council, was also editor [?] of  
the Dictionary of Medicine, the details of  
whose publication he mentions in a letter to Dr.  
Roger.



Quaker Monthly Meeting. Records

See

FRIENDS, Society of. [Virginia?]

Quant<sup>1</sup>, Henry

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR  
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK  
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION  
RECORDS.

Quesenbury, William

DONE <sup>C</sup>

Papers, 1845-1876

Fort Smith, Sebastian Co., Arkansas

Section A

29 items & 1 vol.

10-28-52

*See Information Folder in  
Inventory File drawers.*


(See also bound  
vol. cards)

Quesenbury, William. Papers. Fort Smith,  
Sebastian Co., Arkansas

---

William Quesenbury\* (1822-1888) was an editor, artist, humorist, musician, cartoonist, and poet. Although a native of Arkansas, he attended St. Joseph's College in Kentucky. In 1847 he became the editor of the Arkansian. Quesenbury served in the U. S. Army both during the Mexican War and the Civil War. After the Civil War he moved to Navasota, Texas, where he edited the Navasota Tablet until 1881. His

\*pronounced "Cushenberry"



Quesenbury, William

2

wife was Adeline (Parks) Quesenbury of Cane Hill, Arkansas. For further biographical information, see A Pictorial History of Arkansas by Fay Hempstead, pp. 1102-1104.

The principal significance of this collection lies in the diary of William Quesenbury, which includes accounts of a trip to Texas in 1845-1846, a journey to California in 1850, a long poem based on the Bible, a list of people making the trip to California for the Cherokee California Company, one or two short poems, a few



Quesenbury, William

3a

family records, an occasional entry during the 1850's, and lists of pupils in a school taught by Quesenbury in 1848 and 1849.

The section devoted to the Texas trip comments on several topics. Several men, including Quesenbury, left Fort Smith on August 29, 1845, apparently on a sight-seeing trip, although some were headed for new lands

(continued on next card)

Quesenbury, William

3 b

on the buffalo range. Travelling generally westward at first, the party crossed the Arkansas, Red, Brazos, and San Saba rivers and reached the Colorado where they turned eastward for 125 miles to reach Austin.

Quesenbury's account is replete with details of camp life, the illness and death of two members, food supplies, weather, quarrels over duties of camping, hunting buffalo, turkeys, antelope, deer, etc. (many being killed for the pleasure of proving the hunter's marksmanship), descriptions of rivers, plant

Quesenbury, William

4

life especially pecan trees and bee trees, meetings and trade with Caddo, Cherokee, Comanche, Kickapoo, Shawnee, and Chickasaw Indians, meetings with other travelers (an astonishing number of whom he knew), stories of prowess, and, no doubt, of important local explorers and settlers whom Quesenbury calls by name. On December 13, 1845 the party reached the "Trading House" obtained supplies and separated, some for "the buffalo range," some to return home, some for Franklin Thompson's, and William Quesenbury for "Buck

Quesenbury, William

5

Snort," where people drank and raced horses. There, in a hotel, Quesenbury rested a few days and read Bulwer's England and the English before leaving for Austin. Quesenbury went via Falls of the Brazos, stopping at Major Merrill's and Major Bryant's before reaching Austin. In Austin he found Major Beall and met one Captain Sutton, a "conceited" man who was with Kendall on the Santa Fé expedition. While in Austin Quesenbury read Prescott's Conquest of Mexico and General Green's Mier Expedition. Leaving Austin



Quesenbury, William

6

January 3, 1846, he crossed the Colorado River and Rio Blanco, went by a spot where Indians had murdered two Dutchmen, saw St. Mark's Spring and went to Dutch Town (which he described) and saw some "real shirt tail chaps fresh from Germany" who reminded him "more of a gang of cows than any thing else." While in San Antonio, he visited numerous missions which he carefully described, met the famous Tom Hancock at a fandango, visited Ranger Camps and met Chevallie.

With William Duval, Quesenbury left San



Quesenbury, William

7

Antonio on February 1, 1846 for home. He returned more or less by the same trail, meeting Jesse Chisholm and party at the Guadalupe, going by Austin, the far prong of the Waxahatchee, crossing the Trinity on Mar. 7, 1846, and finally reaching Ft. Smith March 29, 1846. Entries for the return trip were similar to those coming out, save perhaps hardly so inclusive.

The second main part of Quesenbury's diary is concerned with a trip to California. He went to Cincinnati April 9, 1850 to begin the

Quesenbury, William

8

trip by wagon. Going via a crossing on the Arkansas River, Pike's Peak (June 7, 1850), and the Platte, the party of the Cherokee California Company reached the "Independence road at last" on July 25, 1850. At "Mormon Town" some of the group heard Brigham Young preach. Quesenbury includes a long description of "Mormon Town" with especial objection to the toll bridges and roads. From that point forward they met caravans from many different states, saw many dying animals (counting 454 in one day), broken down wagons, found boots

Quesenbury, William

9

and tools in abandoned wagons, and bought water at \$1.00 per gallon. They started down the Humboldt Valley July 26, 1850, and almost one month later reached the vicinity of the Carson mines in Nevada. During the early part of the journey Quesenbury wrote of meeting Osage, Arapahoe, and Cheyenne Indians, killing buffalo, securing information from Major Fitzpatrick (Indian agent) regarding trails, bickerings in the camp, etc. As with the Texas journey, he included minute details of weather, and plant and animal life.

Quesenbury, William

10

The loose papers include clippings; fragment of a letter of 1854 from John Ross about a speech he had delivered to the national council of the Cherokee then in session; fragment of a letter of Albert Pike; letter of 1876 from Elias C. Boudinot in Washington to Wm. M. Quesenbury asking him to take control of the Indian Progress, of which Boudinot was editor; Quesenbury genealogy; pamphlet by William Quesenbury published in 1867 which contains remarks addressed to Andrew Johnson and a description of a July 4 celebration in the

} not  
located  
6-23-82



Quesenbury, William

11

"Brazos Bottom"; pictures, one of which is of Wm. Quesenbury. His picture was transferred to the Picture File.

There are also letters to Robt. H. Woody from Beulah Blake regarding the purchase of this collection. This correspondence gives additional information about Quesenbury and several other members of his family.

For additional correspondence between Woody and Beulah Blake, see the files of the Flowers Collection for 1944 (in the University Archives).



Quesenbury, William

L- 3397

Diary, 1845-1861

DONE

Ft. Smith, Arkansas

385 pp.

Leather

31 x 19 cm.

6-21-46

Quickwood, Hugh Richard Heathcote Cecil,  
First Baron

See Cecil, Hugh Richard Heathcote, First  
Baron Quickwood

MSS.

x

Quiller-Couch, Arthur Thomas, Sir,  
1863-1944.

Correspondence and literary  
manuscripts, 1888-1944 and n.d.  
328 items.

Author, educator, and literary  
critic.

Chiefly correspondence to and from  
British editors, publishers, authors,  
and acquaintances concerning  
publication or offering literary  
criticism. Among correspondents are  
Arthur John Butler, Sir Henry John  
Newbolt, Gwendoline Keats, Cecil Henry  
St. Leger Russell, Mrs. Frank Hill  
Perrycoste, T. Wemyss Reid, Joseph  
Mallaby Dent, and C.K. Ogden.  
Includes four manuscript poems and  
a satirical essay.

NcD 15 OCT 91 24560980 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Quiller-Couch, Arthur Thomas, Sir,  
1863-1944.

Correspondence and literary ...  
(Card 2)

1. Butler, Arthur John, 1844-1910.
2. Newbolt, Henry John, Sir, 1862-1938.
3. Dent, Joseph Mallaby, 1849-1926.
4. Ogden, C.K. (Charles Kay), 1889-1957.
5. Keats, Gwendoline.
6. Russell, Cecil Henry St. Leger, b. 1862.
7. Perrycoste, Frank Hill.
8. Reid, T. Wemyss (Thomas Wemyss), 1842-1905.
9. Authors and publishers--Great Britain.
10. English literature--History and criticism.
11. Authors, English--20th century.
12. English poetry--Manuscripts.

NcD

15 OCT 91

24560980

NDHYme

RECON

Quin, Frederick

Papers, c. 1830's

New Jersey

Section A

1 vol.

7-8-41

Recataloged, 8-23-80

Copy of items cataloged through Aug. 1980  
available on microfilm



Quin, Frederick, Papers. New Jersey

Frederick Quin was born on Aug. 20, c. 1812, in Cappoquin Parish, County Waterford, Ireland. The family home was called Cemphire. He was a rambunctious youth who went from school to school, job to job, and place to place. His relationships with his family were difficult. His family was apparently middle class or above. One branch of the Quin family, incidentally, was one of the few of Celtic origin to obtain an Irish peerage (Earl of Dunraven). His Re-

Quin, Frederick

2

collections (40 pp.) describe his early life in Ireland, England, Canada, and the United States. The manuscript is undated, but the events took place in the 1820's and 1830's, early 1840's at the latest. One event reported near the end of the Recollections, the destruction by patriots of the Chambly barracks near Montreal, dates that part of Quin's story during the Rebellion of 1837. The manuscript may have been written soon after the latest events described.

Quin's school life is the subject of the

Quin, Frederick

3

early part of his account. Some details of school life can be gleaned from it, but he was mostly interested in describing his escapades and their consequences which included frequent floggings. The schools he attended in County Waterford were: Mr. Brapsen's school at Villierstown; Mr. Nolan's school at Youghal; and Mr. Graham's school on Stephen Street in Waterford. At the latter he knew: the Rev. Ringwood, an usher; Robert Maunsell of Limerick who later was an Episcopal clergyman in the

Quin, Frederick

4

U.S.; and the two Watsons who later lived in Detroit. The last school Quin attended was Frazer's at Bristol, England. As usual, he ran away. He then worked for five years at Miller and Sweet's nursery near Bath from which his brother had purchased trees. References to his family indicate alienation.

At the Bristol docks he met a recruiting sergeant of the 4th Dragoon Guards whose method of persuasion is described. Quin joined the regiment and later the 6th Rifles. He de-

Quin, Frederick

5

scribes some of his escapades as a soldier. He went with his regiment to Canada. During the Rebellion of 1837 he and another soldier ran away to the United States. At Albany he made money by fighting one of the dogs taken from the regimental officers. At New York he made artificial flies for fishing. The Recollections end when he was working as a gardener in New Jersey which was probably in the late 1830's.



MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Quin, Frederick

Papers, c. 1830s

New Jersey

1 Reel

Negative

Copy of collection in Manuscript Department  
as cataloged through Aug. 1980.

12-7-81

DONE

c

Quinn, Clifton

Diary, 1917-1919

N. C.

XVII - B

179 pp.

11-1-57

**GUIDE**

Quinn, Clifton. Diary, 1917-1919. N. C.  
179 pp. Sketch

---

This is a typescript of a diary kept by Clifton Quinn of N. C. while on duty on the U. S. S. Surveyor during World War I. It's chief base of operations was Gibraltar.

Comment is made throughout about the everyday life on board the U. S. S. Surveyor, its officers, its war experiences, its convoy duty in the North Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea, liberty experiences in various ports, the progress of the war, submarines, and the port at Gibraltar.

Of interest are: pp. 12-14, Hamilton, Bermuda; pp. 16-20, Ponta del Gata, St. Michael Island; p. 19, U. S. S. Prometheus; pp. 22-24, Bantry Bay, Ireland; pp. 25-28, Pembroke, Wales; p. 26, U. S. S. Parker - damage done to it; pp. 32-33, U. S. S. Sardinia; pp. 34-38, operations off the Spanish and French coasts; pp. 40-43, Nice, France; pp. 44-46, Genoa, Italy; p. 50, Admiral A. P. Niblack; pp. 58-60, Tunis, N. Africa; pp. 61-64, quotations from the ship log on a submarine engagement and the sinking of the French ship Susette Fraissenette; pp.

Quinn, Clifton

3

68-71, quotations from the ship log on the torpedoing of H. M. S. Sculptor and Mavisbrook; pp. 61-71, U. S. S. Venetia; p. 79, H. M. S. Atalanta; p. 85, copy of the announcement of the internment of the German U-Boat "39" at Cartagena, Spain, by A. P. Niblack; p. 90, sinking of U. S. S. <sup>SAN</sup>Diego off Fire Island, N. Y.; p. 91, description of the U. S. S. Gregory; p. 102, Brazilian oil tanker Jibagy; p. 109-123, Lisbon, Portugal; p. 116, U. S. S. Whipple; p. 135, torpedoing of the H. M. S. Britinia; pp. 136-138, celebration at war's end; pp. 143-149,



Quinn, Clifton

4

Algiers, N. Africa; pp. 149-150, U. S. S. Shearwater; and description of return trip across Atlantic and demobilization in Virginia.

The last several pages are copies of papers concerning Clifton Quinn's discharge. Quinn held the rank of SK. 1cl, U. S. N.

This diary was placed in the Miscellaneous File on Feb. 17, 1941, but it was not fully cataloged at that time.

RECON

C

Quinn, Jephtha

Letters. 1861-1863.

Floyd Co.  
Rome, Georgia

Section A

4 pieces

JUL 29 1940

QUINN, Jephtha.	Letters.	1861-1863.
Rome, Georgia.	4 pieces	Sketch.

---

Quinn was probably a farmer near Rome, Ga. One of his letters gives a detailed account of picket duty, while another comments on his wife's ill health and gives her detailed directions for making and taking a sure-cure medicine composed largely of whiskey. One undated post-war letter comments on the lumber business near Savannah.

RECON

0

Quinn, Sally G.

Letters, 1850 (1860-1864) 1927

Duplin County, N.C.

Section A

30 items

50 items added,  
11-3-60

GUIDE

JUN 25 '45

Quinn, Sally G. Letters, 1850-1927 Sketch  
Duplin County, N.C. 30 items.

---

Family and Civil War letters to Mrs. Sally G. Quinn of Duplin County, North Carolina. Letters of Sally's husband, Ichabod Quinn, form the nucleus of the collection. They were written from Camp Holmes near Wilmington, N.C., and, although they indicate poor education on the part of the writer, they give a good picture of the concern of the soldier ofr his family and crops at home. There are frequent

GUIDE

JUN 25 '45



Quinn, Sally G.

-2-

references to sickness in camp and to desertion. Letters to Sally from various other relatives also indicate a low degree of literacy, and contain no information of value. There are also in the collection several letters addressed to Mary E. Holland. Most of them refer to her as "Aunt", but her relation to the Quinns is unexplained.

50 items added, 11-3-60: Bills and receipts, 1853-1927, many of which concern the settlement

Quinn, Sally G.

3

of Ichabod Quinn's estate.

D. S.

Quintard, Charles Todd

Papers, 1857-1899

Nashville, Davidson Co., Tenn.

XVII - B

~~XVII~~ - B

GUIDE 1-22-52 1 item  
12-10-54 345 items

Quintard, Charles Todd. Papers, 1857-1899.  
Nashville, Tenn. 346 items. Sketch.

---

Letter of Charles T. Quintard, Episcopal bishop of Tennessee, physician, and college president, recommending Dr. H. F. Campbell for the position of Professor of Surgery at the Memphis (Tenn.) Medical College in 1857.

345 items added 12-10-54. Chiefly letters of Dr. Charles T. Quintard, who served in the Confederate Army as chaplain of the 1st Tenn. Regiment, as surgeon, and, for a brief period, as an aide to General W. W. Loring, and who, from 1865 until his death in 1898, was bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Tenn. Dr. Quintard's service with the Confederate Army began under Lee in western Va.; then he was transferred to General Bragg's army, thence

Quintard, Charles Todd.

2

to the army of General Joseph E. Johnston, and finally to that of General Leonidas Polk. The letters to Rev. Quintard are mainly from friends, relatives, and fellow chaplains and ministers in various places in Va., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Ga., Ala., and Miss., and treat mostly matters pertaining to chaplains and their duties, the distribution of Bibles and religious literature to Confederate soldiers, and to the Episcopal Church in the above named states. No small number of the letters are personal requests to Dr. Quintard for his help in obtaining promot-



Quintard, Charles Todd.

3

ions and learning about relatives in the Confederate Army, and for his advice on matters pertaining to religion and to the conduct of the Episcopal church.

The collection includes much material on the Confederate Army and its conduct during the war. Very detailed accounts are given in the letters of the Battles of Cheat Mountain, Perryville, Murfreesboro, and Shiloh, of the Atlanta Campaign in 1864, and of the Confederate strength at the Battle of Chickamauga. Mention is made of the fall of Nashville, Tennessee, and

Quintard, Charles Todd.

4

Jackson, Miss., and of the fighting at Charleston and Richmond in 1864. Considerable information is given on various Confederate generals - General Joseph E. Johnston, Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk, Lieutenant General John Bell Hood, Major General Benjamin F. Cheatham, Brigadier General William A. Quarles, Brigadier General J. C. Tyler, General Braxton Bragg, and Brigadier General John Adams. Mention is made of the capturing of Yankee batteries and guns and the taking of Yankee prisoners, and Confederate casualties during the various battles.

Quintard, Charles Todd.

5

Some information is given on the interest in religion shown by Confederate soldiers. Numerous indications are given of various rumors concerning Confederate Army movements. Accounts of food and foraging of the Confederate Army are included. A somewhat detailed history of the 1st Tennessee Regiment is given. Interesting letters in the collection pertaining to the Confederate Army are those to Dr. Quintard from General Loring, Major Henry Hampton of General Cheatham's division, and from a friend in Va., eulogizing General Stonewall Jackson.

Quintard, Charles Todd.

6

A copy of the petition by the mayor and councilmen of Atlanta to General W. T. Sherman and the general's reply are included. Much is said about the suffering on the part of civilians in the Confederacy during the Civil War.

Also included in the collection are various general and special Confederate Army orders, circulars pertaining to army regulations, receipts, circulars on the Episcopal Church, passes for Dr. Quintard to various towns in the Confederacy, telegrams to him and various newspaper clippings concerning the Civil War and



Quintard, Charles Todd.

7

the activities of Dr. Quintard (now Bishop of Tenn.) after the war. A fairly long autobiographical sketch is given of Isham G. Harris, Tennessee Congressman, Governor, and Senator; and there is a pamphlet published by the Soldiers Memorial Society, which was organized to preserve the memory of the soldiers of Mass., who had served in the Civil War, and to give relief under certain circumstances to the South. It was especially interested in aiding southern education.



The correspondents include:

Barrow, Washington	Loring, Wm. W.
Beard, Thos. J.	MacClure, Edward
Clarke, Wm. H.	Manigault, Arthur M.
Cobbs, Richard H.	Minnigerode, Charles
Cornish, John H.	Myers, Henry
Everhart, Geo. M.	Peterkin, J.
Ewell, Benj. S.	Pickett, J. Thomas
Hanson, Roger W.	Polk, Wm. M.
Harris, Isham G.	Quintard, Geo. W.
Harrison, Wm. H.	Sass, Geo. H.
Hood, John Bell	Sass, J. K.
Johnston, Jos. E.	
Lee, Mary A. R. C.	

Quintard, Charles Todd

---

9

Savage, Thos. S.

Seddon, James A.

Sherman, Wm. T.

Stewart, Alex. P.

Turney, Peter

Quintard's draft of a letter of Sept. 28, 1888, to Polk G. Johnson, a former Confederate officer, is a biographical sketch of General Benjamin F. Cheatham. This letter was published in the Southern Historical Society Papers, Vol. XVI (Jan.-Dec., 1888), pp. 349-354.

Quynn, Allen

Shelves 4,5,6,7.

Returned  
to Owners

6 Ledgers, 1796-1800; 1799-1800; 1802;  
1818-1826 and 1802-1803; 1826-1836;  
1826-1838.

2 Day Books, 1834-1835; 1836-1838.

4 Account Books, 1801-1803; 1803-1808;  
1838-39; 1840-1844.

Frederick, Md.

Temporary Loan.

Returned to the  
owners, Sept. 1941.

DONE O

Quynn, William

Papers, 1750 (1817-1826) 1844

Georgetown, D. C.

Section A

11-27-51

23 items

GUIDE

Quynn, William Papers, 1750-1844  
Georgetown, D. C. 23 items

---

Sketch.

Account sheets and letters of Mary Qu<sup>h</sup>nn, Polly and Margaretta Branson, W. Baer, Josiah Small, and H. McHenry. Most of these are addressed to Wm. Quynn of Georgetown, D.C., but there are a few papers of Allen Quynn of Frederick, Md. Margaretta Branson writes in 1819 from Baltimore about attending the ordination of Jared Sparks and hearing Dr. Channing preach the ordination sermon. H. McHenry writes



in Aug., 1823 from Baltimore, praising Jackson and stating that he is the favorite of that city.

There is a reprint of an edition by Dorothy M. and Wm R. Quynn of the letters of a Wm. Quynn, who attended medical school in Philadelphia and Edinburgh and died in the latter city in 1884.

MSS.

x

Quynn, William Rogers.

Papers, 1483-1974.

100 items.

Romance languages professor at Duke University, Durham, N.C.

Two volumes of negative photostats of work by Jehan Henri entitled "Le livre de vie active," an account of a nurse in a medieval hospital. Other volumes are transcripts of Henri's work produced by Dorothy McKay Quynn, history professor at Duke, and Armand E. Singer, a graduate student at Duke University.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession record.

\* pj

pj

MSS.

x

Quynn, William Rogers.  
Papers, ...

(Card 2)

1. Quynn, Dorothy Louise Mackay,  
1899- 2. Singer, Armand E. (Armand  
Edwards), 1914- 3. Nursing--  
France--History. 4. Hospitals,  
Medieval--France. 5. Medicine,  
Medieval--France. 6. History of  
medicine, Medieval--France. 7. France  
--History--Medieval period, 987-1515--  
Sources. I. Henri, Jehan, Le livre de  
vie active.

NcD

06 JUN 95

32604606

NDHYme

MSS.

7th 17:B-C

R. C. Maxwell Company.

R. C. Maxwell Collection, 1914-[195-  
].

26,250 items.

Advertising company founded in 1894  
by Robert Maxwell Chester.

Photographs of the company's  
billboards and other advertisements.  
Glass negatives count among the  
earliest formats. The settings are  
chiefly in New Jersey, with some in  
Philadelphia, Pa. and other localities.  
Because the photos show outdoor  
advertising in its rural or urban  
settings, complete with people, cars,  
shops, theaters, and boardwalks,  
they record valuable vignettes of  
early 20th century American

NcD 18 NOV 97 37954563 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

7th 17:B-C

R. C. Maxwell Company.

R. C. Maxwell Collection, ...

(Card 2)

culture.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged  
from accession record.

\*pj

1. R. C. Maxwell Company. 2.
- Advertising, Outdoor--United States.
3. Billboards--United States. 4. New
- Jersey--Social life and customs. 5.
- New Jersey--Description--Views. 6.
- Pennsylvania--Description--Views. 7.
- Genre: Glass negatives.

NcD

18 NOV 97

37954563

NDHYme



**MSS.**  
**F:273**

**R. F. Boyd and Company.**

**Purchase book, 1886-1895.**

**1 v.**

**North Carolina company (Guilford County).**

**Purchase book of company selling boots, shoes, trunks, etc.**

**Cataloged from Guide.**

**\*bma**

**1. Boots and shoes--Trade and  
manufacture--North Carolina. 2.  
Guilford County (N.C.)--History.**

**NcD**

**01 FEB 96**

**34126666**

**NDHYme**

RECON

C

Radford, Lizzie

Letters. 1869-1870.

"Arnheim," <sup>Montgomery Co.</sup> Christiansburg, ^ Virginia

Section A

Jan. 4, 1938- 4 pieces  
4 " added

Dec. 11, 1935.

Radford, Lizzie  
Letters 1869-1870

Sketch

"Arnheim" perhaps near Christiansburg, Va.

These letters are of very little consequence being the letters of Lizzie Radford to a Captain Moore concerning some personal shopping . She asked him to send one of the purchases to Christiansburg, Va.

R.E.R.

2nd 92:L; 6th 18:D, Box 132

[Radical and labor pamphlets  
collection, 1896-1967]. -- 1896-1967.  
1045 pieces : ill.

Chiefly arranged in chronological  
order or title order. The bulk of the  
collection dates from 1911 to 1954.

\* pj

Finding aids: Inventory available in  
repository.

1. Communist Party of the United  
States of America. 2. Socialist Party  
(U.S.). 3. Communist Party of Great  
Britain. 4. Young Communist League of  
the U.S. 5. Industrial Workers of the  
World. 6. Socialist parties--Europe.  
7. Communism--Soviet Union. 8.  
Anarchism. 9. Socialism. 10.  
Pacifism. 11. Working class--Songs

NcD 14 MAY 98 39121884 NDDBm1 SEE NEXT CRD

R.B.R.

2nd 92:L; 6th 18:D, Box 132

[Radical and labor pamphlets  
collection, 1896-1967]. ... 1896-  
1967. (Card 2)

and music. 12. Political persecution--  
United States. 13. Anti-fascist  
movements. 14. Propaganda, Anti-  
communist. 15. Unemployment--United  
States. 16. Trade unions and  
communism. 17. International labor  
activities. 18. World War, 1939-1945--  
United States. 19. United States--  
Politics and government--1901-1953.  
20. United States--Politics and  
government--1951-1963. 21. Spain--  
History--Civil War, 1936-1939.

NcD

14 MAY 98

39121884

NDDBm1



**Radical and labor pamphlets.**

Collection, 1911-1950s, n.d. 700 items (9 lin. ft.)

Pamphlets covering a cluster of topics, such as World War I and American-German relationships, Eastern Europe, Jewish issues and anti-Semitism in the United States and Europe, communism, pacifism, and antifascism.

Transfer: 1961

Accessioned: 10/30/93

Acc. No.: 93-300

Radin, Herman T.

Papers, 1918-1939.

New York, N. Y.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the  
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

6 items.

4-8-60

Radin, Herman T. Papers, 1918-1939. New York, N. Y. 6 items. Sketch.

---

Herman T. Radin, head of Anthropology at Brandeis University, has four letters from Sir William Osler at the end of his life. Osler writes in 1918 of his work on Boerhaave and on the Evolution of Modern Medicine. Radin had evidently written an article on Osler and on Bridges [Robert] in 1919. In 1924 Fielding H. Garrison wrote of the publication of his History of Military Medicine. Radin was interested in literature, history, and personalities. A letter to Radin in 1939 from W. W. Francis of

Radin, Herman T.

2

Magill University is tipped into the back of a copy of The Praise of Polly by Erasmus (Oxford, 1913), which is autographed by Sir William Osler. Francis comments on medical publication, on "Erasmus" Allen, and on Sir William Osler's encouragement.

MSS.

Off-Site

26:P:8-11

The Rafe Saxon mystery : an illustrated  
novella. -- North Hollywood, Calif. :  
Nuance, Inc., c1989.

[36] p. : ill. ; 28 cm.

"Issue number one."

Includes publisher's advertisements.

\* jsh

Part of Carl V. Corley Papers.

1. Erotic comic books, strips, etc.

NcD

19980923

#39920258

NDHYme



Rafferty, William

Papers, 1819-1829

Annapolis, Anne~~Arundel~~ Co., Md.

Section A

4 items

3-28-62

Rafferty, William. Papers, 1819-1829.  
Annapolis, Md.

---

The four letters all relate to the Rev. Dr. William Rafferty of Md. The last and most important, dated Mar. 11, 1829, is by Hector Craig, Sr., a pro-Jackson Representative from N. Y. Craig makes reference to Gales and Seaton owing him around \$5000 and he saw no prospect of getting anything from them. He says why he doubts that he will receive an appointment he desires from the new Administration (the next year he <sup>was</sup> appointed by Jackson surveyor of the port of New York). Rafferty wants to be

Rafferty, William

2

appointed by Jackson to a chaplaincy. Craig suggests how he may press his case but tells him that the President is greatly burdened by office seekers.

Raffles, Thomas

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR  
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK  
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION  
RECORDS.

Raffles, Sir Thomas Stamford

Papers, 1813-1829

London, England

XVIII-E

1 item added, 7-2-64<sup>9 items</sup>

6-1-62



Raffles, Sir Thomas Stamford. Papers, 1813-1829.  
London, England.

---

Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles (1781-1826) was a British colonial governor in the East Indies. He participated in the English conquest of Java in 1811 during the war with France and her subject states. From 1811 to 1815 Raffles ruled the former Dutch East Indies as lieutenant governor. In 1814 Britain agreed to restore the islands to the Netherlands, but the actual transfer of authority did not take place until 1816. Raffles later served as governor of Bencoolen on

Raffles, Sir Thomas Stamford.

2

the island of Sumatra. Besides colonial administration Raffles is noted for his zoological, botanical, historical, and philological studies of the East Indies.

The items in this collection relate to the administration of Java, Bali, and Borneo. On July 21, 1813, Raffles writes about the extension of British authority over Sambas, a town and state of western Borneo, and discusses charges that have been made against his policy in this action. He notes the views of Captain George Elliot (later Admiral Sir George Elliot)

Raffles, Sir Thomas Stamford.

3

on these matters. Also in 1813 Raffles observes that the authorities in Bengal are displeased with his revenue arrangements and that he must exert every effort to prove these policies correct (letter attached to letter of May 18, 1813). On March 19, 1814, the lieutenant governor discusses his dispute with Sir Robert Rollo Gillespie, a British commander in the Java expedition of 1811. Raffles recognizes the seriousness of Gillespie's charges against him and the likelihood that Lord Moira, Governor General of Bengal, is influenced by them, but he believes that his

Raffles, Sir Thomas Stamford.

4

defense will be successful. This letter is addressed to Alexander Hare, a friend of Raffles, who was a British representative in negotiations with the Sultan of Banjarmassin, Borneo, in 1812. Hare obtained a large grant of land from the sultan and established himself as a local chief. There is a note (May 18, 1813) from Joseph Hare to Alexander Hare, his brother, in care of Raffles (apparently) and his London agents, Fairlie Bonham and Company.

On March 19, 1814, Raffles asks Hare if Van de Wahl will provide him with information about



Raffles, Sir Thomas Stamford.

5

the island of Bali. There is a twenty-six-page document, dated April 29, 1814, at Banjermassin, Borneo, that is signed by Van de Wahl. This document is a description of Bali which the author states he has visited for eighteen months. Van de Wahl discusses geography, rulers, local politics, military defenses, the feasibility of military operations on the island, and the people and some of their customs.

An undated document (5 pp.) has notes on the recent political and economic history of the Dutch East Indies, especially of Borneo, and the



Raffles, Sir Thomas Stamford.

6

economic situation of the Chinese in these islands. Another document (n. p.) is the rough draft of a treaty with the Sultan of Pontiana (Pontianak) in western Borneo. A third item is a copy of a treaty between local rulers that defines the boundaries between Sambas and the territory south of it (ca. 1776; 16 Safar, 1190, according to the Islamic calendar). Included with this treaty is a map of the region that it defines.

Information about Raffles, Elliot, and Gillespie can be found in the Dictionary of Nation-

Raffles, Sir Thomas Stamford.

7

al Biography. A detailed work is C. E. Wurtz-  
burg, Raffles of the Eastern Isles (London, 1954). Alexander Hare is also discussed in this volume.

1 item added, 7-2-64. On Sept. 14, 1829 [?] Lady Raffles writes to Dr. Nathaniel Wallich, a noted botanist in the service of the East India Company. She acknowledges the receipt of two packets of letters. Wallich left India in 1828 and settled in England. Sir Thomas Raffles (d. 1826) had botanical specimens in his collections in the Orient.

Rafn, Carl Christian.

Papers, 1841.

Copenhagen, Denmark.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the  
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

2 items.

4-8-60

Rafn, Carl Christian. Papers, 1841. Copenhagen, Denmark. 2 items. Sketch.

---

Carl Christian Rafn (1795-1864) , professor, author, critic, and philologist, was the writer of Antiquitates Americanae (1837). He attempted to prove that America was discovered by Norsemen five hundred years before Columbus sailed. As Secretary of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries he sent copies of the society's memoirs on the ancient structure at Newport, R. I., to New York to John R. Bartlett to distribute among a list of notable Americans. Evidently he was looking for an American market for books. The ✓

Danish

Rafn, Carl Christian.

2

Society received ~~by~~ J. V. C. Smith a copy of the  
American Medical Almanac for 1841.



Ragland, Erminie (Prouty) Moore

RECON

Papers, 1933

Atlanta, Fulton Co., Ga.

Section A

1 item

3-28-62

Ragland, Erminie (Prouty) Moore. Papers, 1933.  
Atlanta, Fulton Co., Ga.

---

An anonymous, typed, eight — page biographical sketch of Mrs. Erminie (Prouty) Moore Ragland.

She was born in Kansas and there is some material about its early history.

Beginning ca. 1900 and still continuing in 1933 (the date of this sketch), she worked in various philanthropical and other organizations.

Rahman Ali, Maulvi

XVIII-E  
RECON

The Annals of Baghelkhand, 1880's [?]

Rewa, Vindhya Pradesh, India

60 pp.

Paper

33 x 21 cm.

7-30-65

Rahman Ali. The Annals of Baghelkhand,  
1880's [?]. Rewa, Vindhya Pradesh, India.

---

In the late nineteenth century Baghelkhand was the easternmost section of the Central India Agency. It took its name from the Baghel family among whom were the Maharajas of Rewa State, a part of Baghelkhand. The "Annals" are a chronicle of the principal events of the reigns of the Maharajas of Rewa from Baghdeo (549-615 A.D.) to Venkat Raman Singh in the 1880's. The text is arranged

chronologically by rulers and begins with a genealogical chart of the Maharajas and a discussion of the origin of the Baghel family. The manuscript is undated. It may have been written in the 1880's, for the last event recorded was in 1884.

Useful reference sources for the history of Baghelkhand and Rewa are the articles about them in the Imperial Gazetteer of India. For a history and other documents see also India, Foreign and Political Department, A Collection



Rahman Ali

3

---

of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads. . . .  
(Calcutta, 1929-1933), Vol. V.

Raiguel, Ellen Magee

Papers, 1830-1950

DeLand, Volusia County, Florida

8 - F &

353 items

12-2-70

SEE SHELF LIST

Raiguel, Ellen Magee. Papers. DeLand,  
Volusia Co., Florida.

---

The papers in this collection center around Miss Ellen Magee Raiguel, a resident of Philadelphia and later of DeLand, Florida. She was probably the daughter of Henry R. Raiguel, Jr., and Ellen Penrose (Magee) Raiguel. Except for a few items in the 1800's, the papers date after 1900. Many of the letters are genealogical in content because Miss Raiguel and a cousin were gathering information for a Raiguel family tree,

Raiguel, Ellen Magee

2

a copy of which they hoped to place in the Pennsylvania Historical Society. There is some correspondence concerning Joseph O'Brien, one of the six brothers O'Brien of Revolutionary War fame, who was one of Miss Raiguel's ancestors. A genealogy folder contains data on the Raiguel, Magee, O'Brien, Reichert, and Horter families; numerous other families are noted briefly. In the Picture Cabinet are filed the large genealogical charts and family trees. In 1941 and 1942, there is some correspondence concerning

Raiguel, Ellen Magee

3

a course Miss Raiguel took on hand weaving from the Shuttle-Craft Guild,

The folder of miscellany contains a pamphlet, Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution (Dec. 1, 1908), a copy of Sprague's Journal of Maine History (Oct., 1913), and printed courses of instruction on hand weaving. Clippings refer to John McLure Hamilton, Richard Root Smith, Dorothy (Smith) McAllister, and Daniel Broadhead Heiner.



Raiguel, Ellen Magee

4

Pictures of Miss Raguel, members of the Hor-  
ter and Magee families, the Raiguel Mill, and  
Raiguel family tombstones are included.

Raine, John R.

DONE C

Papers, 1843 (1876-1890) 1915

Wentworth, North Carolina

Cab. 93

115 items

1-24-44

RAINE, John R  
Wentworth, N. C.

Papers 1843(1876-90)1915  
115 pieces

Business correspondence of John R. Raine, physician and pharmacist, of Wentworth, N. C., of his brother, Charles A. Raine, tobacconist, of Danville, Va., and of relatives and friends of their two families.

The chief value of the collection lies in bills to Raine for drugs and druggists supplies from 1877 to ca. 1883, indicating prices of these articles; and letters at somewhat infrequent intervals from Chas. A. Raine commenting on the state of the tobacco manufacturing busi-

RAINE -2-

ness. The first of these, dated May 3, 1875, mentions prices of tobacco for that season as compared with those of the preceding season. One of the last ones, July 15, 1882, explains the increase in the price of manufactured tobacco.

In addition to these letters there are many written to Dr. Raine by his patients, describing their symptoms and requesting that he prescribe for them. Other correspondence reveals the difficulties he had in collecting bills and picture generally the life of a country doctor.

RAINE -3-

Several items indicate that he was fond of hunting.

For 1886 there are several report cards from "Friends' School" at New Garden, N. C., for one Lucy Hancock, a relative and ~~possibly~~ a niece of John Raine. *later 2nd wife*

For 1903-1904 there are letters signed "Mary" telling of her life at Guilford [College?] in Greensboro. Although there is no definite indication, it is quite probably that this was the daughter of John and Lucy Raine.



RAINE -4-

Among the undated material there are several letters describing women's fashions.

Individual noteworthy items are:

1. 1856, Nov. 17. A receipt to John R. Raine from Robley Dunglison for tuition [probably to Jefferson Medical College, Phila. ]

2. 1865. Apr. 10. A copy of General Lee's famous General Orders No. 9 announcing the Confederate surrender.

3. 1875. Nov. 12. Description of the Missouri countryside.

4. 1876. Feb. 13. Brief allusion to "Whiskey Ring" of St. Louis.

S

Raines, Mrs. M. Caroline T.

Papers, 1840-1877

Milledgeville, Baldwin Co., Ga.

Section A

38 items

9-21-61

Raines, Mrs. M. Carolina T. Papers, 1840-1877.  
Milledgeville, Baldwin Co., Ga.

---

Mostly routine letters about personal and business affairs relating to Mrs. Raines and her friends and relatives.

Subjects mentioned are mostly local, including a girls' school in Milledgeville, runaway slaves, the settlement of an estate, and the Dunbar family.

RECON

c

Rainey, Samuel

Letters. 1836-1851

York county, South Carolina

Section A

12 pieces

NOV 5 1933

Rainey, Samuel. York County, South Carolina

Personal letters.

Included in this collection are several letters to John S. Bratton of Brattonsville, York County, South Carolina.



**MSS.**

**Sec. A**

**Rainwater, Charles C. Mrs.  
Papers, 1861-1865.**

**1 item.**

**Wife of a wounded Confederate  
soldier.**

**Collection consists of a typescript  
of the reminiscences of Rainwater. Her  
writing discusses friction between  
Union and Confederate sympathizers in  
Mo. at the start of the Civil War.  
Other topics include her journey from  
St. Louis to New Orleans and up the  
Mississippi River to meet her wounded  
husband.**

**Cataloged from Guide.**

**\*lcs**

**NcD**

**04 FEB 97**

**36321606**

**NDHYme**

Rainwater, Mrs. Charles C.

Papers, 1861-1865

St. Louis, Missouri

Section A

1 item

8-9-71

Rainwater, Mrs. Charles C. Papers. St. Louis,  
Missouri

---

This typescript of reminiscences by Mrs. Charles C. Rainwater concerns a group of Southerners in Benton County, Missouri, at the beginning of the Civil War. After encounters between the Home Guard (Northern in sympathy) and Southern sympathizers, Mrs. Rainwater and her father took refuge in Maryland with relatives. Her husband with the Warsaw Grays, C. S. A. Army, was wounded in 1864. The center

Rainwater, Mrs. Charles C.

2

of this narrative is her adventurous journey from St. Louis to New Orleans and back up the Mississippi River to Missouri to meet her husband at Camden.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad

Papers, 1838-1871

North Carolina

XIV-B

1 item and <sup>2</sup>~~5~~ vols.

3-29-62

(See also bound  
vol. cards)



Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. Papers, 1838-1871.  
North Carolina.

---

The volume (1838-1841) and the item of 1871 both relate to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. The volume belonged to James Herron, a civil engineer. It shows the location of parts of the track, contractors' estimates for their respective sections, survey data, and information about supplies. There are sketches of the Tar River and Cedar Creek bridges.

The item is a typed copy of an apprentice's certificate.

Treasure Room

L-3399  
C

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

Freight Bills. 1855-1858.

Ridgeway, North Carolina

440 p.

Boards and Calf.

20 x 32 cm.

Mar. 17, 1939.

[Station agent's copies of bills for freight  
received at the Ridgeway station.]

119

Raleigh Grange, No. 17.

See

Patrons of Husbandry. North Carolina. Raleigh  
Grange, No. 17.

MSS.

x

Ramey, Sanford J.  
Notebook, 1820-1821.  
1 item.

Manuscript notebook in which are recorded questions for debate; arguments supporting negative and affirmative positions on given issues; and decisions on the outcome of the debates. Topics reflect prominent intellectual and social concerns of the period. Issues include intelligence and education of women; education of slaves; colonization of Blacks; religious questions; and political and governmental concerns. Front cover is informally labelled "Notes, 1820-1821, Disputes, San ford J. Ramey." A few diary entries and accounting notations from Leesburg (Va.?) are

NcD

29 MAY 92

25911807

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Ramey, Sanford J.

Notebook, ... (Card 2)  
recorded on the last few pages.

1. Women--Education. 2. Slaves--  
Education. 3. Afro-Americans--  
Colonization. 4. United States--  
Intellectual life--1783-1865. 5.  
United States--Politics and government  
--1817-1825--Public opinion.

NcD

29 MAY 92

25911807

NDHYme



Rammstedt, Wilhelm Conrad (1857-19 ).

Papers, 1924.

Munster, Germany.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the                      1 item.  
History of Medicine-- MSS. Div.

4-8-60

Ramsay, David

Papers. 1789-1810

Charleston, S. C.

Section A

1 item

1 item added 1-16-60

1-5-51

**GUIDE**

16-60

Ramsay, David. Papers, 1789-1810. 2 items.  
Charleston, S. C. Sketch

---

A. L. S. of Ramsay, historian and physician, of Charleston, S. C. referring to a list of Continental officers which were to be sent to his printer Robert Atkins.

1 item added 1-16-60. A business letter of May 1, 1810 by David Ramsay (1749-1815) to the Rev. Dr. Jedidiah Morse, discussing the Rev. Dr. John Henry Livingston's sermon of 1804 about missions.

There is a fragmentary draft of Morse's reply on the same envelope.

Ramsay, David (1749-1815).

Papers, ca. 1816.

Charleston, Charleston Co., S. C.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the                      1 item.  
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

4-8-60

Ramsay, David (1749-1815). Papers, ca. 1816.  
Charleston, South Carolina. 1 item. Sketch.

---

Division of the Estate of Dr. David Ramsay  
by a commission of the Court of Equity. As  
negro slaves were numerous, they found<sup>rm</sup> the bulk  
of the estate.



**MSS.**

**6th 10:B Dalhousie, George Ramsay, Earl of,  
1770-1838.**

**Letter, 1830.**

**1 items.**

**Ninth Earl of Dalhousie, British  
General, and commander-in-chief in  
India.**

**Letter from Ramsay to Edward Foss,  
Jr., an attorney in London, discussing  
a lawsuit and an illness.**

**Cataloged from Guide.**

**\*lcs**

Ramsay, George, Ninth Earl of Dalhousie

Papers, 1830

Dalhousie Castle, Midlothian, Scotland

XVIII-E

1 item

4-4-68

Ramsay, George, Ninth Earl of Dalhousie.  
Papers, 1830. Dalhousie Castle, Midlothian,  
Scotland

---

George Ramsay, Ninth Earl of Dalhousie (1770-1838), British general, served in the West Indies, Ireland, Holland, and Egypt during 1795-1801, and in the Peninsular War. He was Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, 1816, Governor of Canada, 1819-1828, and Commander-in-Chief in India, 1829-1832.

Dalhousie's letter of Nov. 2, 1830, was addressed to Edward Foss, Jr., an attorney in London. He discussed an important suit

Ramsay, George, Ninth Earl of Dalhousie 2  
against him that Foss had successfully defended,  
and he reported on illness that would probably  
necessitate his replacement as commander in  
India.

Ramsay, John (d. 1882)

Papers, 1834-1885

Seaboard, Northampton County, N.C.

Section A                      35 items & 5 vols.  
(See also bound vol. cards)

11-5-33      Recataloged, 1-27-86



Ramsay, John (d. 1882). Papers. Seaboard,  
Northampton Co., N.C.

---

John Ramsay (d. 1882) was a substantial farmer who lived at or near Seaboard in Northampton County. At times he also operated a general store. During the antebellum period he owned a number of slaves. Most of the records in this collection record Ramsay's agricultural and mercantile activities, but there are also some records for merchant William R. Tyner (Ramsay was executor of his estate) and

Ramsay, John (d. 1882)

2

for Seaboard physician and farmer Dr. Junius Napoleon Ramsay, executor of John Ramsay's estate and presumably his son or other close relation. Dr. Junius N. Ramsay (1836-1900 or 1904) received an A.B. from the University of North Carolina in 1857 and an M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1859, served in the Confederate Army, and was listed in Branson's North Carolina Business Directory as a physician for many years and also in the 1880s and 1890s as a farmer.

Ramsay, John (d. 1882)

3

This collection consists of five volumes and a number of items that were found filed inside the volumes. Three of the volumes have two parts, because they were used at different times for different purposes by John Ramsay and to a lesser degree by William R. Tyner and Junius N. Ramsay. These volumes which are described below are:

Volume I:

William R. Tyner's Daybook of General Store,  
Jan. 1 - March 10, 1849

Ramsay, John (d. 1882)

---

4

Volume I (cont'd):

John Ramsay's Accounts with Agricultural  
Laborers and Records of Cotton Picked,  
1870-1882;

Volume II:

John Ramsay's Ledger for Agricultural  
Laborers, 1878-1880;

Volume III:

Ramsay & Stancell's Ledger of General  
Store, 1846-1847

John Ramsay's Ledger, 1873-1882;

Volume IV:

John Ramsay's Account Book, 1834-1872;

Volume V:

John Ramsay's Ledger of General Store,  
1844-1847

Junius Napoleon Ramsay's Ledger for  
Medical Practice, 1867-1873

Volume I has two parts: William R. Tyner's  
Daybook of General Store, Jan. 1 - March 10,  
1849; and John Ramsay's Accounts with Agricultur-  
al Laborers and Records of Cotton Picked, 1870-  
1882.



Ramsay, John (d. 1882)

6

William R. Tyner's Daybook of General Store, Jan. 1 - March 10, 1849, occupies pages 1-61 of Volume I, and there are also scattered lists, 1849, elsewhere in the volume relating to the store and to the settlement of Tyner's estate. According to a document in the William R. Tyner Papers, in this department, John Ramsay was executor of Tyner's estate. The store was located at Smith Church. This Daybook is identified as Tyner's because the entries can be traced into his ledger, 1847-1849, in the Tyner Papers.

Ramsay, John (d. 1882)

7

John Ramsay's Accounts with Agricultural Laborers and Records of Cotton Picked, 1870-1882, occupies most of Volume I. His initials appear in some of the accounts at the end of the volume, and several notes and accounts, 1877-1882, found inside the volume were addressed to him. The extent and detail of the volume's accounts make them a fine record of a farmer's dealings with his hired laborers, many of whom, if not all, were black. Occasionally the accounts are with a laborer who was directing a

Ramsay, John (d. 1882)

8

group of farm hands. Wages, services, and goods are all itemized.

Volume II is John Ramsay's Ledger for Agricultural Laborers, 1878-1880 (106 pp.). The contents are almost entirely accounts for the laborers in which the transactions for goods, services, and wages are itemized in detail. Many of the laborers, if not all, were black. There is also an account for Dr. Junius N. Ramsay who treated many of the workers.

Volume III has two basic parts, both of them

associated with John Ramsay, and some miscellaneous contents. The first section (252 pp.) is Ramsay & Stancell's Ledger of General Store, 1846-1847. Many accounts were settled by notes for equal amounts due John Ramsay and Augustus H. Stancell who are thus identified as partners and owners of the store. The 1846 accounts are not continued from a prior ledger. The 1849 accounts are not marked as continued in a new volume, and many accounts have plenty of space for further entries. These facts, and the

notations for many settlements of accounts, often by notes, in 1847 suggest that the business, or at least the partnership, began in 1846 and ended in 1847. Sales of goods are itemized. Following the end of these accounts there are two pages listing Ramsay's debts and financial assets in 1867.

John Ramsay used the later pages of Volume III for his Ledger, 1873-1882. A number of the accounts are for businesses including banks and commission merchants. Among them are companies



in southeastern Virginia, Portsmouth and other cities there being the commercial centers for the region in which Ramsay lived. There are several accounts for individuals with whom there were frequent and extensive transactions for goods and services including the bagging and sale of cotton. They sometimes picked cotton on Ramsay's farm. It is not clear who these people were and whether they were white or black. Their accounts involve substantially larger business than do those for the mass of farm

laborers employed by Ramsay, primarily because bales of cotton were given to Ramsay in payment of debts. These people apparently raised their own cotton either on their own farms or on rented property.

There are entries at the end of this volume for the estate of John Ramsay who apparently died in 1882. Junius Napoleon Ramsay was his executor which is why his 1883-1885 account with Thomas B. Crew is also in the last section of this volume.

Volume IV, John Ramsay's Account Book, 1834-1872 (162 pp.), is especially useful for both the antebellum and Reconstruction periods. He used the volume for 38 years, and accounts from all decades are mixed and scattered about the volume. The accounts are most abundant for the 1850s and later 1860s, but records for the 1830s, 1840s, and early 1870s are also numerous.

The most unusual aspect of the Account Book, 1834-1872, is Ramsay's accounts with black slave drivers in the 1850s most of whom also worked

for him and are represented by accounts in the post-Civil War 1860s. Thus, the accounts record Ramsay's dealings with these men both as slaves and as freedmen when they worked for him for twenty years or more both singly and as supervisors of groups of workers. The use of first names only in most cases before the Civil War, and other references to them such as "Anthony of John Ramsay" and "Number of rails split by Luke, Anthony & Abner over their tasks" indicate that these men were black. They include Tom, Randol,

Ramsay, John (d. 1882)

15

Abner, Toney, John, Luke, and Anthony, some of whom were later recorded as Luke Long, Toney Ramsay, Anthony Ramsay, John Ramsay, and Albert Ramsay. Some of these men are also noted as black in Dr. Junius N. Ramsay's Ledger, 1867-1873 (pp. 330, 380, 393).

The Account Book, 1834-1872, also includes extensive accounts for cotton picking and cotton production. In varying quantities there are also accounts for: the hiring of slaves; white farm labor, Nat Powell and Edmond Markes and



children apparently being two examples in the 1840s; corn production; expenses and proceeds of the farm; acreage under production (50 acres in cotton and 80 in corn, 1869); hogs and meat production; orphan Allen D. Ramsay for whom John Ramsay was guardian in the 1830s; cotton packed and sold for Ramsay and other persons; and cotton sales. There are accounts for a variety of persons and transactions.

Volume V has two parts. The earlier part was the Ledger of General Store, 1844-1847. The

ownership of this store is difficult to ascertain. It had many of the same customers as did Ramsay & Stancell with whose Ledger of General Store, 1846-1847, it overlaps in time for several months. In those accounts for the same customers during the same months the entries are different. The style of the ledgers is somewhat different also: one uses debits and credits while the other uses a debits column only. The stores were apparently in the same community or local area. John Ramsay was

apparently either the owner or one of them. This conclusion is supported by the presence of entries in the Ledger for General Store, 1844-1847, that correlate to entries in Ramsay's Account Book, 1846-1847. For example, Mrs. Mary Battle boarded with Ramsay for many years, and entries for her board are in both volumes. Furthermore, there is an entry in Ramsay's Account Book, 1834-1872, on Sept. 10, 1847, for "amt. Store a/c with me for 1846 3.54," and Mrs. Battle's 1846 account in the Ledger for

Ramsay, John (d. 1882)

19

General Store (p. 359) includes an outstanding debt of \$3.54.

The second part of Volume V relates to Dr. Junius Napoleon Ramsay who wrote his accounts and also notes about diseases and treatments all through the volume. His accounts date during 1867-1873, but those from 1872 are the most numerous. Some patients were black. Ramsay did dental work also. These scattered accounts constitute Dr. Ramsay's Ledger for Medical Practice, 1867-1873.

The 35 items were found filed inside the five

Ramsay, John (d. 1882)

20

volumes, and 18 of the items are fragments from pages of Volume IV, John Ramsay's Account Book, 1834-1872. The other items, 1859-1884 & undated, are clippings and miscellaneous business papers. They include: a work contract, June 12, 1865, between John Ramsay and Anthony, a former slave and one of the task group leaders; a Norfolk Prices Current, Sept. 25, 1868; papers relating to commission merchants; and an undated (mid-19th century) clipping about a teenaged girl deserted by her lover in Cincinnati.



Ramsay, John (d. 1882)

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Volume II

L-3429

Ramsay, John (d. 1882)

Ledger for Agricultural Laborers, 1878-  
1880

Seaboard, Northampton County, N.C.

11-5-33 Recataloged 1-27-86

Ramsay, John (d. 1882)

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Volume V

ff-3430

Ramsay, John (d. 1882)

Ledger of General Store, 1844-1847

Northampton County, N.C.

Ramsay, Junius Napoleon

Ledger for Medical Practice, 1867-1873

Seaboard, Northampton County, N.C.

11-5-33 Recataloged, 1-27-86

Ramsay, John (d. 1882)

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Volume IV

F-3431

Ramsay, John (d. 1882)

Account Book, 1834-1872

Seaboard, Northampton County, N.C.

11-5-33 Recataloged, 1-27-86

Ramsay, John (d. 1882)

Volume I

F-3432

Tyner, William R.

Daybook of General Store: 1849, Jan. 1 -  
March 10

Ramsay, John (d. 1882)

Accounts with Agricultural Laborers and  
Records of Cotton Picked, 1870-1882

11-5-33 Recataloged, 1-27-86

Ramsay, John (d. 1882)

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Volume III

F-3433

Ramsay & Stancell

Ledger of General Store, 1846-1847

Ramsay, John (d. 1882)

Ledger, 1873-1882

(Including some misc. accounts, 1867 &  
1883-1885, of Ramsay & Junius N. Ramsay)

11-5-33 Recataloged, 1-57-86



Ramsbotham. John.

Papers, 1822

\_\_\_\_\_, England.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the  
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item.

4-8-60

Ramsbotham. John. Papers, 1822. \_\_\_\_\_, England,  
1 item. Sketch.

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John Ramsbotham (1767-1847), English obstetrician, writes of cases of rupture of the uterus, giving details of one particular case.

Ramsey, George Junkin

NUCMC

Papers, 1802-1918

Lynchburg, Campbell County, Virginia

20-I

44,035 items and 25 vols.

9 items added, 5-16-49

5-27-43

Recataloged 1-5-73

(See also bound volume cards)

George JUNKIN

Ramsey, ~~Annie~~ Stevens.

Georgia Plantation, 1938. 1 item (.1 lin. ft.)

Shelf Location: 90-028

Nineteen page typescript by Ramsey describing life on the Woodmanston Plantation in Liberty County, Ga. Ramsey indicates at the beginning of the document that she has based much of her information upon Dr. Joseph LeConte's autobiography (he was the son of Louis LeConte, who came to Georgia in 1810 to manage the plantation) and the recollections of her mother who was a niece of Dr. LeConte.

George Jun Kin

Ramsey, ~~Annie Stevens~~. (card 2)

Purchase: 2/1990

Accessioned: 2/27/90

Acc. No.: 90-028



Ramsey, George Junkin. Papers. Lynchburg,  
Campbell County, Virginia

Papers of James Bevelin Ramsey (1814-1871), a Presbyterian minister and author, his wife Sabra S. (Tracy) Ramsey (1822-1885), and their son George Junkin Ramsey (1857-1928), a distinguished educator.

Up to 1871, the chief correspondents were James and Sabra Ramsey. Both were well-educated, articulate, and gifted descriptive writers. As one of the first students (1832-1836) at

Ramsey, George J.

2

Lafayette College in Easton, Pa., and then as a divinity student at Princeton University, James wrote his mother about student life, the construction of Lafayette College, the town of Easton, and his religious growth. After serving as pastor in a small church in New York, Ramsey married Elizabeth Peck in 1846. They went to Doaksville, Ark., where they worked as missionaries at Spencer Academy for Boys of the Choctaw Nation. A folder labelled Spencer

Ramsey, George J.

3

Academy Papers contains maps and plans of the school and some translations from the Bible in the Choctaw language. After the sudden deaths of his infant son and wife in 1849, Ramsey returned East to serve as pastor at Mays Landing, N.J., but moved to Lynchburg, Va., in 1854 where the climate was healthier.

In 1855, Ramsey decided to remarry and selected Sabra S. Tracy, a local school teacher originally from Vermont, whom he had seen but once. She accepted but only after Ramsey con-

Ramsey, George J.

4

vinced her of the morality of belonging to a church which also had slaveholding members (see letters, 1855, May 9 and 14). The letters of their courtship (1855, Apr.-Sept.) contain endearments, religious confessions, information about architecture and house furnishings, plans for a school, and discussions on the education of women.

A devoted mother to her children, George Junkin and Sarah E. Ramsey (1858-1881), Sabra was also an efficient helpmate in her husband's



Ramsey, George J.

5

pastoral and educational endeavors. In 1868, James tried to resign his Lynchburg pastorate because of poor health. Instead he was given a full-time assistant and asked to begin a Presbyterian girls' school. The Ramseys debated whether to set up their own school or join the staff of Miss Baldwin's in Staunton, Va., during the summer of 1869 and finally decided on the former course. Both of the Ramseys taught in the Lynchburg Female Academy,



Ramsey, George J.

6

and Sabra continued to run it from the time of her husband's death in 1871 till 1879.

After 1871, the correspondence centers around George Junkin, first with his mother and sister and then later with his friends and professional associates. George attended Fancy Hill Classical School during the 1871-1872 term and then went to Hampden Sydney College in Va. (1872-1873) but failed his final exams. For the next few years, he worked as a clerk in a book store in Richmond, Va., before returning

Ramsey, George J.

7

to Hampden Sydney in 1876. He graduated in 1878 and then did graduate work at the University of Virginia before taking his first teaching position at Mossy Creek Academy in Augusta Co., Va. (1879-1880). Mrs. Ramsey gave up the L.F.A. in 1879 because of poor health and went to teach at a small school in Bellevue, Va., where her daughter had been teaching. The letters during the 1870's concentrate on student life at Hampden Sydney, administrative problems of running a school, trials of

Ramsey, Geroge J.

8

teaching, and health cares.

George joined the staff of Ogden College in Bowling Green, Ky., in 1880 and remained there until 1884. In that year he married Annie Stevens and moved to Clinton, La., where he became president of Silliman Female Collegiate Institute. His mother, alone since Sarah's death in 1881, joined the couple there but died in 1885.

The majority of the correspondence after 1885 is concerned with the business of running

Ramsey, George J.

9

various schools and educational projects.

George served as president of Silliman from 1884 to 1899. He was an active member of the Southern Educational Association and became president of that body in 1897. Over the next year, he corresponded with the leading Southern educators making plans for the annual SEA meeting to be held in New Orleans in Dec., 1898. Because of a severe yellow fever epidemic and quarantine, the meeting had to be postponed till the following Dec. A milder epidemic in



Ramsey, George J.

10

1899 did not cancel the convention but ruined Ramsey and Silliman Institute financially.

Consequently he resigned from the school and, after a year's rest, became general editor of the Educational Department of the B.F. Johnson Publishing Co. of Richmond, Va.

Ramsey did not care for the publishing business, however. He became president of King College, an impoverished men's school in Bristol, Tenn., only to resign the following year. From 1904 to 1906, he presided over Sayre Institute, a girls' school in Lexington, Ky., and



Ramsey, George J.

11

during 1906-1912, Ramsey was professor of education at Central University in Danville, Ky. Between 1910 and 1912 he also served as assistant to the president of that institution. During 1912-1916 he was president of Peace Institute in Raleigh, N.C. Ramsey received an honorary LL.D. from Southern Presbyterian University in 1898, and was always active in the SEA and the NEA. After 1906 there is very little material even though Ramsey continued to lead an active life well into the 1920's.

Ramsey, George J.

12

The Ramseys had three children: Sumner Morison (b. 1885), Annie Sabra, and George LeConte (b. 1885).

This collection is invaluable for the information it contains on all facets of education during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It also has good material on the Presbyterian Church, particularly in the South, race relations, the position and education of women, inventions, architecture, diseases and home remedies, missionary work, and the transformation of Northerners who lived in the

Ramsey, George J.

13

South before and after the Civil War. Undated items of importance are in a special folder at the beginning of the undated letters.

The collection also contains legal documents concerning the sale and purchase of slaves, proof of parentage of a free mulatto, and contracts; financial papers from various educational institutions; sermons of James B. Ramsey; school essays; some printed material; and newspaper clippings. There are 30 volumes in the collection (21 of George's, 4 of Sarah's, 3 of

Ramsey, George J.

14

James's and 2 of Sabra's) which include financial records, class notes, commonplace books, grade books, and letter books. Most of the letter books are illegible, but the one of 1897-1899 which contains Ramsey's correspondence for the SEA is clear and indexed.

The correspondents include: Nicholas Murray Butler, Philander Priestly Claxton, Charles William Dabney, Robert Lewis Dabney, Theodore Dreiser, Joseph Dupuy Eggleston, Lawton Bryan Evans, Robert Burwell Fulton, John Bell Henne-



Ramsey, George J.

15

man, Daniel Harvey Hill, Benjamin Franklin Johnson, Lilian Wyckoff Johnson, Wharton Stewart Jones, James Hampton Kirkland, Eliphalet Oram Lyte, Henry Brainerd McClellan, Richard McIlwaine, Conde Nast, Robert Curtis Ogden, John Herbert Phillips, James Knox Powers, Charles Alphonso Smith, Adlai Ewing Stevenson, George Summey, Benjamin Lawton Wiggins, and William Woodward.



Ramsey, George Junkin

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Ramsey, George Junkin

L- 3400

Accounts of Silliman Female Collegiate  
Institute, 1885-1889

Clinton, La.

187pp.

Boards

32 x 24 cm.

5-27-43

Ramsey, George Junkin

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Ramsey, George Junkin

L- 3401

Accounts of Silliman Female Collegiate  
Institute, 1889-1890

Clinton, La.

140 pp.

Boards

31 x 19 cm.

5-27-43

Ramsey, George Junkin

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Ramsey, George Junkin

L-3402

Accounts of Silliman Female Collegiate  
Institute, 1894-1895

Clinton, La.

136 pp.

Boards

31 x 19 cm.

5-27-43

Ramsey, George Junkin

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Ramsey, George Junkin

M-3403

Check Stubs, Jan. - July 1892

Clinton, La.

6 pp.

Board

24 x 21 cm.

5-27-43

Ramsey, George Junkin

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Ramsey, George Junkin

M-3404

Check Stubs, Oct. 1895-Feb. 1896

Clinton, La.

42 pp.

Paper

21 x 15 cm.

5-27-43



Ramsey, George Junkin

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Ramsey, George Junkin

M-3405

Class Notes ca. 1872

Hampden-Sydney College

Hampden-Sydney, Va.

75 pp.

Boards

24 x 20 cm.

5-27-43

Ramsey, George Junkin

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Ramsey, George Junkin

S-3407  
~~TS-11~~

French Notes, No.1, 1878-1879

University of Virginia

Charlottesville, Va.

73 pp.

Paper

25 x 15 cm.

5-27-43

Ramsey, George Junkin

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Ramsey, George Junkin

S - 3408

~~TS-11~~

French Notes, No.2, 1878-1879

University of Virginia

Charlottesville, Va.

60 pp.

Paper

25 x 15 cm.

5-27-43

Ramsey, George Junkin

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Ramsey, George Junkin

M-3409

Grade Book, Nov. 1879

Mossy Creek Academy

Augusta County, Va.

72 pp.

Board

23 x 18 cm.

5-27-43

Ramsey, George Junkin

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Ramsey, George Junkin

M-3410

Grade Book, 1883-1884

Ogden College

Bowling Green, Ky.

73 pp.

Board

20 x 16 cm.

5-27-43



Ramsey, George Junkin

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Ramsey, George Junkin

M-3413

Letter Book, 1890-1891

Clinton, La.

494 pp.

Boards

28 x 22 cm.

8-30-40

Ramsey, George Junkin

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Ramsey, George Junkin

M-3414

Letterpress Book, 1891-1893

Clinton, La.

696 pp.

Boards

28 x 23 cm.

8-30-40

Ramsey, George Junkin

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Ramsey, George Junkin

L- 3415

Letterpress Book, 1892-1903

Clinton, La.

96 pp.

Boards & Leather

30 x 26cm.

5-27-43

Ramsey, George Junkin

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Ramsey, George Junkin

L - 3416

Letterpress Book, 1893-1896

Clinton, La.

738 pp.

Boards

31 x 26 cm.

8-30-40

Ramsey, George Junkin

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Ramsey, George Junkin

L- 3417

Letterpress Book, 1896-1897

Clinton, La.

700 pp.

Board

31 x 26 cm.

5-27-43



Ramsey, George Junkin

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Ramsey, George Junkin

L- 3418

Letterpress Book, 1897-1899

Southern Educational Association

Clinton, La.

678 pp.

Boards

31 x 26 cm.

8-30-40

Ramsey, George Junkin

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Ramsey, George Junkin

S-3419

~~TS-11~~

Memorandum Book, n.d.

Lynchburg, Va.

32pp.

Paper

9 x 14 cm.

5-27-43

Ramsey, George Junkin

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Ramsey, George Junkin

5-3420

~~TS-11~~

Percentage Tables, 1881  
(not mss.)

Bowling Green, Ky.

16 pp.

Paper

21 x 12 cm.

5-27-43

Ramsey, George Junkin

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Ramsey, George Junkin

F- 3421

Personal Accounts, 1889-1893

Clinton, La.

500 pp.

Cloth

36 x 22 cm.

5-27-43

Ramsey, George Junkin

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Ramsey, George Junkin

F- 3422

Personal Accounts, 1893-1894

Clinton, La.

300 pp.

Board

37 x 24 cm.

5-27-43



Ramsey, George Junkin

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Ramsey, James Bevelin

3425  
SS-44

Bible Notes, n.d.

Lynchburg, Va.

240 pp.

Board(mutilated) 20 x 16 cm.

5-27-43

Ramsey, George Junkin

---

Ramsey, James Bevelin

M-3423

Philosophy Notes, n.d.

(Virginia)

78 pp.

Board

20 x 15 cm.

5-27-43

Ramsey, George Junkin

---

Ramsey, James Bevelin

5-3426

~~TS-11~~

Religious Question Book, n.d.

(Lynchburg, Va.)

83 pp.

Leather

15 x 9 cm.

5-27-43

Ramsey, George Junkin

---

Ramsey, Sabra S. (Tracy)

5-3427

~~TS-11~~

Bank Book, 1871-1876

Lynchburg, Va.

40 pp.

Paper

17 x 10 cm.

5-27-43

Ramsey, George Junkin

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Ramsey, Sabra S. (Tracy)

M-3406

Commonplace Book, 1853-1871

Ipswich and Lynchburg, Va.

85 pp.

Paper

20 x 16 cm.

5-27-43



Ramsey, George Junkin

Ramsey, Sarah E.

S-3428

~~TS-11~~

Bible Notes, n.d.

(Lynchburg, Va.)

26 pp.

Paper

16 x 10 cm.

5-27-43

Ramsey, George Junkin

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Ramsey, Sarah E.

M-3484

Bible Notes, n.d.

(Lynchburg, Va.)

200 pp.

Board

20 x 17 cm.

5-27-43

Ramsey, George Junkin

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Ramsey, Sarah E.

M-3411

Grammar Notes, 1877

Lynchburg, Va.

68 pp.

Board

19 x 15 cm.

5-27-43

Ramsey, George Junkin

---

Ramsey, Sarah E.

M-3412

Latin Notes, ca. 1867

Lynchburg, Va.

110 pp.

Board

20 x 15 cm.

5-27-43

Ramsey, George Junkin

(Ramsey)

M-3424

Physics Notebook, n.d.

n.p.

17 pp.

Paper

21 x 17 cm.

5-27-43



**MSS.**

**x**

**Ramsey, John William.**

**Papers, 1889-1948.**

**ca. 75 items.**

**Minister in Methodist Episcopal  
Church, South.**

**Sermons and clippings authored by the  
Rev. John William Ramsey. Material  
provides insight into early 20th  
century Methodism in Mississippi.**

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged  
from accession record.**

**\* pj**

**pj**

- 1. Sermons, American--Collections.**
- 2. Methodist Episcopal Church, South--  
Clergy. 3. Clergy--Mississippi. 4.  
Mississippi-- Church history.**

Ramsey, John William

Papers, 1889-1948

Map of East Feliciana Parrish LA.

Re-filed with collection July 6, 1993

Ramsey, John and James M.

Accounts, 1834-1884

Recataloged as:

Ramsay, John (d. 1882)

Papers, 1834-1885

MSS.

SHELF  
LOCATION:

57:C-D

Ramsey, Paul.

Papers, 1934-1984 and undated.

14,500 items (24 linear ft.).

Educator, Christian ethicist, and author; b. 1913.

Correspondence, memoranda, book reviews, typescripts, reprints, drafts of books and articles, clippings, lecture notes and outlines, course and teaching materials, writings of Ramsey and others, news releases, theses and dissertations, and cassette tapes. The collection centers on the teaching and writing career of Ramsey, principally while a professor in the Department of Religion at Princeton University.

These primarily professional papers relate to his fields of interest: theology, philosophy, and the

NcD 13 AUG 87 16447866 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Ramsey, Paul.

Papers, 1934-1984 and undated. ...

(Card 2)

humanities. In particular, Ramsey wrote and taught about Christian and medical ethics, fetal research, abortion, in vitro fertilization, marriage, and sexual ethics. The large Correspondence Series contains letters of prominent theologians. Among the correspondents are the American Medical Association, Daniel Callahan, Van Austin Harvey, the Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences,

cont. Ernest W. Lefever, Richard A. McCormick, Abraham John Muste, the National Council of the Churches of Christ, the National Council on Religion in Higher Education, H.

NcD 13 AUG 87 16447866 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD



MSS.

Ramsey, Paul.

Papers, 1934-1984 and undated. ....  
(Card 3)

Richard Niebuhr, Reinhold Niebuhr,  
Liston Pope, Quentin L. Quade, Warren  
T. Reich, Eunice Kennedy Shriver,  
Sargent Shriver, John Edwin Smith, and  
Richard Preston Unsworth.

~~Access restricted.~~

Inventory and card index in the  
repository.

NcD

13 AUG 87

16447866

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Ramsey, Paul.

Papers, 1934-1984 and undated. ....

(Card 4)

1. Occupation: College teachers--New Jersey.
2. Theology--Study and teaching.
3. Christian ethics.
4. Medical ethics.
5. Fetus--Research.
6. Marriage--Religious aspects.
7. Sexual ethics.
8. Abortion--Moral and ethical aspects.
9. Fertilization in vitro, human.
10. Philosophy.
11. Humanities.
12. Princeton University. Department of Religion.
13. American Medical Association.
14. Callahan, Daniel, 1930-
15. Harvey, Van Austin.
16. Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences.
17. Lefever, Ernest W.
18. McCormick, Richard A., 1922-

NcD 13 AUG 87 16447866 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Ramsey, Paul.

Papers, 1934-1984 and undated. ...  
(Card 5)

19. Muste, Abraham John, 1885-1967. 20. National Council of the Churches of Christ. 21. National Council on Religion in Higher Education. 22. Niebuhr, H. Richard (Helmut Richard), 1894-1962. 23. Niebuhr, Reinhold, 1892-1971. 24. Pope, Liston, 1909- 25. Quade, Quentin L. 26. Reich, Warren T. 27. Shriver, Eunice Kennedy. 28. Shriver, Sargent, 1915- 29. Smith, John Edwin. 30. Unsworth, Richard Preston, 1927-

**Ramsey, Paul.**

Papers, 1987-1988.--Addition, 75 items.  
(0.2 lin. ft.)

Shelf Location: 57-D

Christian ethicist -- Chiefly letters and cards to Ramsey from friends, family, and colleagues, mostly expressing concern over his illness.

Gift: 01/15/88

Accessioned: 03/04/88

Acc. No.: 88-018

**Ramsey, Paul.**

Address, 1988.--Addition, 1 item.

Shelf Location: 57-D

Christian ethicist -- Address (typescript)  
delivered by Ramsey at the 1988 annual meeting  
of the Society of Christian Ethics, held at  
Duke University.

Transfer: 05/23/88

Accessioned: 06/22/88

Acc. No.: 88-050



Ramsey, Paul.

Papers, 1972-1988. Addition, 4,800 items. (8.0  
lin. ft.)

Shelf Location: 54:C

Correspondence, writings, printed material, and  
clippings relating to Ramsey's work as a Christian  
ethicist. Topics include medical experimentation on  
children, abortion, marriage and sexuality, and  
artificial insemination. Also Ramsey's testimony  
before the U.S. Senate Committee on Labor and Human  
(continued on next card)

Ramsey, Paul. (card 2)

Resources Subcommittee on Family and Human Services,  
tributes paid to him after his death, photographs, and  
other miscellaneous items.

Gift: 04/12/89

Accessioned: 04/21/89

Acc. No.: 89-024

C  
Rand, Daniel Curtis

Papers, 1840(1865-1878)1893

Pittsford, Monroe Co., N. Y.

Cab. 88

800 items

8-3-56

GUIDE

Rand, Daniel Curtis. Papers, 1840-1893.  
Pittsford, N. Y. 800 items Sketch

The Daniel Curtis Rand papers cover the manufacture of gunpowder. The Rand family from North Charlestown, N. H., sent D. C. Rand to Wesleyan College, Middletown, Conn., about 1840. He remained there in the gunpowder making business. Sometime before 1858 he moved to Pittsford, Monroe County, N. Y., and entered a partnership with Mortimer Wadams to manufacture powder. His sister, Lucia Rand, remained at Middletown, evidently running that mill. The bulk of the business letters<sup>1</sup> be-

tween these three people. Connecticut social life, customs, and description are contained in the family letters of the Rands, including those of Stella Rand, the wife of D. C. Rand. The fluctuation of the Gold Exchange after 1863 is noted as affecting the market for nitrate of soda, an essential in power making. Arkansas Congressman Logan H. Roots is among the correspondents. The Wadams family write two letters in Oct., 1871, describing Chicago after the fire. Many financial accounts of powder manufacturing are included.



Among the printed material are five "price current" sheets from Chicago and N. Y., 1867-1870; and a prospectus of The Illuminati, which was to be published, starting in Oct., 1868, by the Society of the Rosy Cross.

Randall, Alexander

6

Papers, 1831-1851

Annapolis, Anne Arundel co., Maryland

Section A

12-6-51 7 items

1 item added, 3-18-67

12-6-51

**GUIDE**

Randall, Alexander. Papers, 1831-1851.  
Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

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These are letters to Alexander Randall, an attorney. They are mainly concerned with the collection of debts.

1 item added, 3-18-67 (transferred from the Key Family MSS.): A letter from Francis Scott Key to Alexander Randall, Dec. 15, 1831. Key discussed the colonization of Negroes in Africa, the colonization efforts in Maryland, and a proposed law for the state concerning this program.

**MSS.**

**x**

**Randall, Dale B. J.**

**Papers, 1964-1982.**

**ca. 900 items.**

**Professor of English at Duke  
University, Durham, N.C.**

**Chiefly correspondence between  
Randall and other colleagues relating  
to his work on the friendship between  
Joseph Conrad and Francis Warrington  
Dawson. Includes notes and duplicated  
documents Randall used in his research.**

**Also includes postcards and  
photographs.**

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged  
from accession record.**

**\* pj**

**pj**

**MSS.**

**x**

**Randall, Dale B. J.  
Papers, ...**

**(Card 2)**

**1. Conrad, Joseph, 1857-1924--Friends  
and associates. 2. Dawson, Francis  
Warrington, 1878-1962. 3. Authors,  
American--19th century--Correspondence.  
4. Authors, American--20th century--  
Correspondence. 5. American  
literature--19th century--Study and  
teaching.**

**NcD**

**06 JUN 95**

**32604652**

**NDHYme**



Randall, James Ryder

~~DATE~~  
RECON 0

Letters. 1874-1904.

Richmond Co.  
Augusta, ^ Georgia

Ca. Section A

2 pieces  
JUL 1 1940 2 " added

OCT 10 1939

1 item added 3-24-52

RANDALL, James Ryder. Letters. 1874-1896.  
Augusta, Georgia. 2 pieces. Sketch.

---

Randall (1839-1908) was born in Baltimore, educated at Georgetown College, followed various occupations, but chiefly combined poetry and journalism. He was the author of "Maryland, My Maryland". These letters refer to this poem and to other literary efforts, relations with publishers, and conditions during Reconstruction.

1 item added 3-24-52. This is a reply to a request for an autograph copy of "My Maryland." This addition is from the Marmaduke Floyd Collection.

**Randall, Marcy, b. 1798**

Correspondence, 1856-1890. 60 items (.5 lin. ft.)

Chiefly letters from Marcy randall, Campbell County, Ky., to her brother, Allen Hawkins, in West Glocester, RI. Letters primarily refer to matters of health, family activities, and religion. Letters dated during the 1860s include Randall's comments about the Civil War.

Purchase: 8/11/93

Accessioned: 10/7/93

Acc. No.: 93-239

MSS.

x

Randall, Robert H., d. 1865.

Papers, 1862-1865.

37 items.

Contains an item inventory list prepared by the donor.

Photocopies, chiefly of letters between Randall and his wife Hannah, in Cleveland County, N.C., while Randall was in the Civil War with Co. C, 17th South Carolina Regiment. Locations from which he wrote include: Dinwiddie county, Va., 1863, Mar.; Jackson, Miss., 1863, Dec.; Green Pond Station, S.C., 1864, Apr.; and Petersburg, Va., 1865, Jan. Letters from Randall contain requests for Hannah to send supplies to him, assurances he will not desert the confederacy, and news about the war. While at Green Pond Station he

NcD 30 MAY 92 25912858 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Randall, Robert H., d. 1865.

Papers, ... (Card 2)  
was imprisoned. Also includes a few  
letters from Randall to other family  
members, a few letter fragments, and a  
photograph of Randall.

Confederate soldier.

1. Confederate States of America.  
Army. South Carolina Infantry Regiment,  
17th. Company C. 2. Husband and wife.  
3. Dinwiddie county (Va.)--History--  
Civil War, 1861-1865. 4. Jackson  
(Miss.)--History--Civil War, 1861-1865.  
5. Green Pond Station (S.C.)--History  
--Civil War, 1861-1865. 6. Petersburg  
(Va.)--History--Civil War, 1861-1865.  
7. Cleveland County (N.C.) I.  
Title

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NDHYme



MSS.

x

Randel, William Pierce, 1909-

Papers, 1852-1986.

735 items.

Scholar and researcher.

Correspondence, addresses, proofs, drafts and reprints of articles, reviews, and photographs, all concerning Randel's work on Edward Eggleston, a Methodist circuit rider who turned agnostic. Included are the following: proofs of "The circuit rider," edited by Randel; reviews of Randel's book "Edward Eggleston"; a microfilm copy of Stephen Paine's Duke University dissertation, "A critical study of the writings of Edward Eggleston"; a copy of Ronald Cansler's Ph. D. thesis entitled "Edward Eggleston's 'An Agnostic':

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MSS.

x

Randel, William Pierce, 1909-  
Papers, ... (Card 2)  
a novel of the soul"; an inventory of  
the Eggleston collection at Cornell  
University; an index to the most  
important Eggleston correspondents; two  
volumes of "Scribner's monthly  
magazine" for 1878, which contain the  
serialized story "Roxy" by Eggleston,  
which Randel edited for republication;  
a bibliography of Randel's writings;  
and 23 photographs of Eggleston, his  
home, and haunts.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged  
from accession record.

\* pj

pj

MSS.

x

Randel, William Pierce, 1909-  
Papers, ...

(Card 3)

1. Eggleston, Edward, 1837-1902--  
Criticism and interpretation. 2.
- Eggleston, Edward, 1837-1902 Roxy. 3.
- Eggleston, Edward, 1837-1902 An  
agnostic. 4. Paine, Stephen. 5.
- Cansler, Ronald L. (Robert Lee), 1947-
6. Circuit riders--United States  
--History--19th century. 7. Methodist  
Church--United States--History. 8.
- Agnosticism--History--19th century. 9.
- Scribner's monthly magazine.

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06 JUN 95

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NDHYme

Randell, David

RECON

Papers, 1815-1837

New York, New York

17-A

3 items & 1 vol.

6-14-39

Recataloged, 12-20-77

**Randell, David. Papers. New York, New York**

---

David Randell was an attorney in New York City. He is listed in the city directories.

The volume is his Record of Cases, 1815-1837. It is identified with Randell by the numerous notations in which clients have recorded receipts from D. Randell of various sums (for example, pp. 79, 120, 124, etc.). The cases were entered in the volume in chronological order during 1815-1837. The entry for each case has a concise record of actions taken and financial transactions. The loose items record



Randell, David

2

similar information. There is an index. Randell had cases before the following courts in the state of New York: Common Pleas; Superior Court; Mayors Court; Supreme Court; and Chancery Court.

The volume was previously cataloged as New York (State). Superior Court Records.

Randle, Lee Harriet

Papers, 1759-1930

Oxford, Lafayette Co., Mississippi

23 - G

26 items

11-15-68

Randle, Lee Harriet. Papers. Oxford, Lafayette Co., Mississippi

---

Lee Harriet Randle was postmistress of Oxford, Miss., from 1876 to 1880 and from 1884 to 1888.

This collection consists largely of copies of deeds, wills, and letters that Miss Randle collected while doing genealogical research on the Griffin family. There is a copy of a deed for land (1759) and a will (1791) by Miss Randle's great-great-grandfather, William Griffin, of Culpeper Co., Va., and Laurens Co.,

Randle, Lee Harriet

2

S. C.; and copies of two deeds (1794 and 1795) by William Griffin II, of Edgefield Co., S. C. Copies of four letters (1837-1839) deal with the attempts of William Griffin II to collect a pension for his service in the Continental Army during the Revolution. Several letters for 1862 are replies to Miss Randle's inquiries about the Griffin family. There is a clipping from an unidentified Southern newspaper, dated May 9, 1863, editorializing against trading with the enemy. Also included are two documents

Randle, Lee Harriet

3

appointing Miss Randle postmistress of Oxford, Miss., signed by Presidents Grant and Arthur; an undated broadside about a strayed mule near New Albany, Miss.; and a copy of a letter (April, 1918) by George V welcoming American troops into the Allied forces. Other letters from 1914 to 1930 are on Griffin genealogy.



Randolph, Beverley

Papers, 1789-1791

Richmond, Va.

718-A

5-15-58

4 items

1 item added, 12-7-60

1 item added, 2-1-68

Randolph, Beverley, Papers. Richmond, Va.

Beverley Randolph was a governor of Virginia. These are commissions issued by Randolph as governor to sheriffs and tax collectors.

1 item added, 12-7-60: A letter to Randolph from Henry Tazewell concerning a legal matter (1791[?]).

1 item added, 2-1-68: A grant of land in Augusta County, Va., to Adam Stevenson in 1790.

RECON

6

Randolph, Edmund

Letters. 1797-1799

Richmond, Virginia

Section A

5 pieces

JAN 18 1935

GUIDE 1 item added 9-22-51

Randolph, Edmund      Letters.    1797-1799  
Williamsburg, Va.      Sketch.   5 pieces.

---

Edmund, son of John Randolph, was born at Williamsburg, Va. Aug. 10, 1753 and died in Clarke County, Va. Sept. 13, 1813. Distinguishing himself as a student and orator at William and Mary, he studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar. When his parents left for England on the outbreak of the Revolution, he was withheld from sailing by his enthusiasm to the American cause. The sudden death of his uncle, Peyton, Randolph returned to Williamsburg

NOV 1 1937

Randolph, Edmund

(2) Sketch

---

after serving for a short while as aide to Washington. Randolph was an influential member of the Virginia convention of 1776, and served as first attorney general under the New Constitution. Elected to Congress in 1780 he remained for two years. His work in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 is well known. Resigning as governor in 1788, he was largely responsible for the codification of the state laws. While so occupied he was appointed Attorney general

NOV 1 1937



RANDOLPH, Edmund.

Sketch.

(3)

of the U. S. Randolph, on Jefferson's resignation in 1795, became Secretary of State. The trying days of the Jay Treaty forced Randolph's resignation. Faced with financial ruin, he was forced to sell lands and slaves. Randolph returned to Richmond where he became head of the Va. bar.

The five letters of this collection belong to this latter period-while he was leader of the Va. bar. Letters addressed to him deal with a suit arising from the sale of slaves held in trust by James Jones. There is also an autograph cover of Edmund Randolph. The collection is small, but contains pertinent information on the Jones case.

Randolph, Edmund

4

1 item added 9-22-51. This is a letter from Edmund Randolph to Joseph Higbee stating that one Burwell wishes Gaspard Cenas to collect twenty dollars from him for teaching dancing to Burwell's niece. Cenas has signed at the bottom of the letter to the effect that he has received the money.

Randolph, J. F.

Papers, 1869-1876

Washington, Beaufort County, North Carolina

Cab. 70

6 vols.

7-14-66

Randolph, J. F. Papers, 1869-1876.

Washington, Beaufort County, North Carolina

---

J. F. Randolph was a merchant and county official of Beaufort County. He operated a general store on Main Street in the town of Washington, and during part of the 1870's he was county treasurer. Entries for him can be found in Branson's North Carolina Business Directory and in the North Carolina, Beaufort County, Tax Records, 1866-1869, of which the latter are in the Manuscript Department.

Randolph, J. F.

2

Five volumes belonged to Randolph's mercantile business. There are four consecutive Blotters or Daybooks, 1869-1874, and a Bill-Book or Invoice Book, 1876.

The volume entitled "School Fund" is a detailed record of the educational expenditures of Beaufort County during 1870-1874. The records were transferred to an official bound volume in early 1875.



Randolph, John (1773-1833)

1 DONE

Papers, 1793-1832

Roanoke, Virginia

Section A

16 items

11-5-33

4 items added, 1-18-37

1 item added, 7-17-41

1 item added, 9-13-49

1 item added, 3-13-52

1 item added, 6-7-58

Randolph, John (1773-1833)

2

Papers, 1793-1832

Roanoke, Virginia

Section A

1 item added, 5-15-58

1 item added, 6-5-72

2 items added, 11-28-72

1 item added, 2-14-75

Randolph, John. Papers. Roanoke, Virginia

The letters to his nephew, John St. George Randolph, and to Dr. Robinson concerning the health of his sister bear testimony of his devotion to his family and his kindness. His comments on the relations between Great Britain and the United States, the Napoleonic War, his enthusiastic description of a visit to England in 1822 and in 1830 show his partiality to that country. His letters to

Randolph, John

2

John Randolph Clay indicate his knowledge and appreciation of diplomatic matters; those to Leigh show his regard for the personal welfare of slaves and one to J. M. Garnett (undated) indicates his interest in newspapers as a force for moulding public opinion.

1 item added, 9-13-49: A letter dated 1892, addressed to the postmaster at Fayetteville,  
N. C.

Randolph, John

3

1 item transferred from Misc. File, 3-13-52. This consists of a letter from Geo. Carter of Oatland Mills, Va. to John Craddock, overseer of John Randolph, and Randolph's appended reply to Carter's letter. Randolph addresses his letter to John Carter, but it is obviously an answer to Carter. Carter is interested in seeing the horses which John Randolph has advertised and of learning Randolph's ideas on horse breeding. He asks also the directions for reading "Roanoke". Randolph wrote that the road from Fredericksburg



Randolph, John

4

was very good for Va. and that there was a wellhorsed stage traveling it three times a week.

1 item added 6-7-58. This is a fragment of a letter from John Randolph to Wm. Leigh in which he refers to the assemblies held at Almack's on King St. in London, England.

1 item added 5-15-58: Undated letter to William Leigh.

1 item added, 6-5-72: An undated fragment of an unsigned letter noted by a previous owner

Randolph, John

5

as written by John Randolph. References are made to the secrecy of legislative proceedings and to the poor quality of the journalistic coverage of these proceedings.

2 items added, 11-28-72: Copies of two bitter letters from James Wilkinson to Randolph, seeking rectitude for certain remarks by Randolph injurious to the reputation of Wilkinson.

1 item added, 2-14-75: Letter of Nov. 11, 1793, from Randolph to his step-father St. George Tucker. He expressed anxiety about his

Randolph, John

6

father and mentioned a fever in Philadelphia.  
Randolph also voiced unfavorable comments about  
the English nation and blamed the aristocrats of  
France for the loss of Toulon to the British.

MSS.

x

Randolph, Robert C.

Papers, 1901-1919.

27 items.

Virginia physician.

Business and medical records of Dr.  
Robert Randolph. Includes  
correspondence.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged  
from accession record.

\* pj

pj

1. Physicians--Virginia--  
Correspondence. 2. Business records--  
Virginia. 3. Boyce (Va.)--History. 4.  
Medical care--Virginia--History.

NcD

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NDHYme

0  
Randolph, Thomas Mann

Letters and Papers. 1813-1825.

Tuckahoe, Albemarle County, Va.

Cal Section A

14 pieces

1 item added 8-30-57

1 " " 5-14-58

OCT 7 1936



RANDOLPH, Thomas Mann. Letters and Papers.  
1813-1825.

Tuckahoe, Va.                      Sketch.                      16 items.

Thomas Mann Randolph(1768-1828), was born at Tuckahoe, Albemarle county, Virginia. He was educated with his younger brother, at the Univ. of Edinburgh, where he was quite studious. ~~While in Paris in 1788,~~ he met Martha, daughter of Thomas Jefferson, whom he married two years later. Randolph, at Jefferson's entreaty, lived at Monticello, and gave much time to study. In 1803

Randolph, Thomas Mann. (2)

---

he entered the house of representatives, where he sharply resented the words of John Randolph and a duel nearly resulted. He enlisted in 1812 for military service, saw active service in Canada, but resigned in February of 1815 on account of a misunderstanding with General Armstrong. He was governor of Virginia, 1819-1822.

The collection contains several letters of Randolph to Joseph C. Cabell (1778-1856), coadjutor of Thomas Jefferson in founding the University

Randolph, Thomas Mann.

(3)

of Virginia and visitor and rector of that institution for thirty seven years. There is one letter concerning Randolph's appointment as lieut. in 1813, some business letters and papers, but the bulk of the correspondence is with Cabell on agriculture, affairs of the Univ. of Va., books, periodicals, etc. There are also two letters which tell of some misunderstanding which arose between Craven Peyton and Randolph.

1 item added 8-30-57. This is a militia commission issued to James McChesney.

Randolph, Thomas Mann

4

This item was originally a part of the  
Don Preston Peters Collection.

1 item added 5-14-58: Commission of Robert  
Walters as sheriff, by Randolph while governor  
of Va.

Randolph, Wm. Beverky

Papers, 1828-1875

Washington, D. C.

RECON

Section A

11-27-51

14 items

1 item added 4-15-63

GUIDE



Randolph, Wm. Beverly Papers 1828-1875  
Washington, D. C.

---

Wm. Beverly Randolph (1789-1868) was the second son of David Meade and Mary (Randolph) Randolph. He was a lieut. of cavalry in the War of 1812, and was chief clerk of the Treasury Dept. from 1857 until his death. He was buried at Georgetown, D. C. On May 21, 1816 he was married to Sarah Lingan, daughter of Gen. James<sup>M</sup> Lingan of Georgetown. They had ten children. See vol. 9 of the William & Mary Historical Magazine

Randolph, W. B.

(2)

Letters and statement by H. H. Marshall, who was the administrator of the estate of J.S.G. Randolph, to Wm. B. Randolph; papers relating to the estates of Richard Randolph of Madison, Wis. and Wm. B. Randolph; copy of the latter's will.

4-15-63, 1 item added. A business letter of Feb. 27, 1828, by Hugh Mercer of Fredericksburg, Va., to Brett Randolph (d. Jan. 28, 1828), who had moved to near Columbus, Miss. (Brett

Randolph, W. B.

(3)

Randolph, the brother of Wm. Beverley Randolph, married Lucy Beverley. He was the son of David Meade Randolph of Presqu' Isle on the James.)

Rands, Minnie (Frost)

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR  
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK  
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION  
RECORDS.

MSS.

x

Rankin, Robert S. (Robert Stanley),  
1899-

Papers, 1956-1976.

ca. 14,400 items.

In Rankin, Robert S. (Robert  
Stanley), Papers, -- 1957-1973

Professor of Political Science at  
Duke University and member of the  
United States Commission on Civil  
Rights.

Records of the U.S. Commission on  
Civil Rights. Also includes all of Dr.  
Rankin's personal correspondence from  
1956-1976, and studies of the Durham  
City-County Consolidation movement in  
which Dr. Rankin was active.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged  
from accession record.

\*pj

NcD

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NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD



MSS.

x

Rankin, Robert S. (Robert Stanley),  
1899-

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

Addition to the Robert Stanley Rankin  
Papers.

1. United States Commission on Civil Rights.
2. Duke University--Faculty.
3. College teachers--North Carolina--Correspondence.
4. College teachers--Political activity.
5. Civil rights--United States.
6. United States--Social conditions--1960-1980.
7. Durham (N.C.)--Politics and government.
8. Durham (N.C.)--Social conditions.
9. Durham County (N.C.)--Politics and government.

NcD

01 MAR 96

34300657

NDHYme

~~RESTRICTED~~

Rankin, Robert Stanley

Papers, 1956-1976

Durham, Durham County, N. C.

3-18-74

ca. 17,000 items

ca. 14,400 items added,

1-12-82

SEE SHELF LIST

Rankin, Robert Stanley. Papers. Durham,  
Durham County, N. C.

---

Dr. Robert Stanley Rankin (b. 1899), a professor of political science at Duke University, earned academic degrees at Tusculum College (A.B., 1920) and at Princeton University (A.M., 1922; Ph.D., 1924). He taught at Tusculum College during 1924-1927 and began his long career as a member of the Department of Political Science at Duke University in 1927. He served as departmental chairman from 1949 to

Rankin, Robert Stanley

2

1965. In 1960 he was appointed a member of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. His bibliography of books and articles is extensive.

These papers contain materials collected by Robert Stanley Rankin during his service as a member of the United States Commission on Civil Rights from 1960 until 1973. This collection focuses almost exclusively on the activities of the Commission since its inception in 1957. The 100 boxes of items are arranged as follows:

Rankin, Robert Stanley

3

- I. Commission Meetings - 4 Hollinger boxes
- II. Commission Operations - 12 boxes
- III. State Advisory Committees - 6 boxes
- IV. Conferences - 4 boxes
- V. Hearings - 13 boxes
- VI. Civil Rights
  - A. General - 9 boxes
  - B. Specific Areas - 37 boxes
  - C. Minority Groups - 9 boxes
  - D. Federal Enforcement - 4 boxes
  - E. Civil Liberties/Human Rights - 1 box
- VII. Miscellaneous - 1 box



Rankin, Robert Stanley

4

I. Commission Meetings (4 boxes) -- This section contains chronologically the agendas and minutes for each scheduled monthly meeting of the Commission, 1956-June, 1976. The continuity is well preserved since records from only a few meetings are missing. In addition, miscellaneous assemblies such as conference calls, retreats, program planning sessions, and special meetings are interspersed. Letters, memoranda, and clippings are included.

II. Commission Operation (12 boxes) -- This category contains memoranda, correspondence, statements, and news clippings dealing with the operational aspects of the Commission. Among the featured topics are: rules, organization, jurisdiction, independence, liason activities, and extension of the Commission's life, as well as sections on the Commissioners, their conduct, and evaluations of the Commission's effectiveness. Regarding administrative matters, personnel

Rankin, Robert Stanley

6

reports, calendars and a large appointments-resignations entry (highlighted by the Nixon-Hesburgh confrontation of 1972) are included. Budget and appropriation material for FY 1962-FY 1977 and status of funds reports constitute the financial section. Monthly activity reports dealing with current projects, hearings, or publications cover the period from February, 1960, to ~~January, 1973.~~ April, 1976.

III. State Advisory Committees (6 boxes) -- The sub-national organizational network of the Commission finds advisory committees in the several states. These boxes contain materials relating to rules, regulations, administration, meetings and conferences, and publications of these groups. Personnel directories as well as activity reports (1960-1973) highlight this section. Three boxes of memoranda, correspondence, reports, and news clippings are arranged according to the Committees in the respective states.



Rankin, Robert Stanley

8

IV. Conferences (4 boxes) -- Arranged here are symposiums sponsored by the U. S. Civil Rights Commission, the White House, or private sources on particular areas of civil rights concern (e.g. education). Filed chronologically from 1960<sup>to 1974</sup>, the folders may contain preliminary communications, proceedings, and news clippings on each conference.

V. Hearings (13 boxes) -- This category, although incomplete, holds the records of the



fact-finding investigations of the Commission during 1960-1976. These hearings probe alleged discriminations across the full spectrum of civil rights. As a rule, each hearing includes documents on background information, preliminary studies, schedules, transcripts of proceedings, and extensive news media clippings. Among the 22 hearings are: Washington, D. C.-housing-1962; Jackson, Miss.-voting-1965; San Francisco-Spanish-Americans-1967; Baltimore-

urban/suburban conflict-1970; and, Phoenix-American Indians-1972. (OVER)

VI. Civil Rights -- This large section arranges topically the subject areas of civil rights under scrutiny by the Commission. In general, each topic contains Commission memoranda, correspondence, statements/addresses by both Commissioners and others, transcripts of testimony before Congressional committees, publications, and extensive news clippings. At the beginning of each

subject area, reports - Commission, staff, and private - are filed chronologically.

- A. General (9 boxes) -- This classification includes information and documents that deal in general with civil rights or material that does not fit easily into specific categories. Highlighted by Presidential communications, by civil rights leaders (e.g. Martin Luther King) addresses, and civil rights legislation, this section dates during 1958-1973. In addition, there are

boxes containing the hearings before the Congressional committees on the judiciary during 1957-1963 on matters of civil rights.

B. Specific Areas

1. Education (15 boxes) -- This largest subtopic contains 10 boxes of reports dealing with desegregation, racial isolation in public schools, and student perceptions of the educational process. Transcripts of court opinions regarding busing, etc., are included; also research studies, addresses, and clippings.



- fair housing guidelines, ghetto problems, and urban/suburban development are noted.
5. Administration of Justice (4 boxes) -- Material under this topic includes police brutality, courts and the judicial process, and penal reform.
  6. Public Accommodations/Health and Welfare (1 box) -- The Tuskegee investigation (1972-1973) is contained in this section.
  7. Federal Programs (2 boxes) -- Among the miscellaneous programs found in this



2. Employment (4 boxes) -- Included here are 3 boxes of reports and materials concerning equal employment opportunities.
3. Political Participation (5 boxes) -- This category surveys the involvement of minority groups in the political system. Of significance are reports dealing with voting in the South and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.
4. Housing/Urban Development (6 boxes) -- Reports, court cases, and publications on

category are revenue sharing, food programs, and Project Head Start.

- C. Minority Groups (9 boxes) -- Contained in this classification are documents pertaining to racism, women, Asian-Americans, Puerto Ricans, Blacks, American Indians, and Mexican-Americans. Most of the items in this category are recent, covering such current topics as the Equal Rights Amendment and Indian Rights, and sex discrimination, since Oct. 1972.

D. Federal Enforcement (4 boxes) -- This section concentrates on enforcement efforts by government agencies and the Executive branch. Reports on the Civil Rights Act of 1964, surveys of executive agencies, and a study on contract compliance (1973) are highlighted. Of significance are official statements and news clippings of the Commission's condemnation of the Nixon Administration's record on civil rights enforcement.

Rankin, Robert Stanley

17

E. Civil Liberties/Human Rights (1 box) --

Bulletins, newsletters, and miscellaneous publications by the American Civil Liberties Union and other organizations are prominent. Liaison activities with the United Nations on the consideration of human rights are noted.

VII. Miscellaneous (1 box)

This collection is arranged so as to facilitate future research. No category under the

Rankin, Robert Stanley

18

topical classification of civil rights, however, is inclusive or exhaustive. Researchers interested in a specific subject (such as voting rights) should consult the remaining subdivisions of the collection (such as meetings, conferences, and hearings).

Ca. 14,400 items added, 1-12-82: This addition extends the records of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights to 1976, the year of Professor Rankin's death (d. June 6, 1976), and adds material on the Durham City-County Consolidation



Rankin, Robert Stanley

19

studies , the Institute of Government studies at the University of N. C. in Chapel Hill, and eight boxes of correspondence.

The expansion of the Commission records is as follows:

- I. Commission Meetings--16 additional boxes
- II. Commission Operations--2       "       "
- III. State Advisory Committee--6       "       "
- IV. Conferences--No boxes added
- V. Hearings--8 Additional boxes

---

VI. Civil Rights

- A. General--1 additional box
- B. Specific Areas--14 additional boxes
- C. Minority Groups--4 additional boxes
- D. Federal Enforcement--4       "       "
- E. Civil Liberties/Human Rights--No  
addition

VII. Miscellaneous--No addition

VIII. Durham City-County Consolidation  
studies; Institute of Government, UNC--2 boxes  
Included are various municipal, county,  
and University studies of N. C. local govern-

Rankin, Robert Stanley

21

ment during the years 1961-1971. Dr. Rankin was active in those studies.

IX. Correspondence--8 boxes.

The correspondence covers the period 1956 to 1976. It includes many letters and clippings on blacks from one correspondent, William M. Werber, a Duke alumnus.

Dates were changed in the original part of this sketch to encompass the material added on 1-12-82.

MSS.

x

Rankin, Watson Smith, 1879-1970.

Papers, 1901-1970.

10,729 items.

Professor of pathology; dean of Wake Forest Medical School; secretary of the N.C. State Board of Health; director of the Hospital and Orphan Section of the Duke Endowment.

Correspondence, legal and financial papers, memorabilia, speeches, clippings, printed materials, photographs, and a diary, all relating to the life and career of Dr. Watson Smith Rankin. Correspondence is chiefly between Dr. Rankin and his son, Jesse, friends and other relatives, and professional colleagues; much of it concerns administrative aspects of medicine related to the Duke

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MSS.

x

Rankin, Watson Smith, 1879-1970.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

Endowment and the State Board of Health. Many of the writings, lectures, and speeches discuss hospital reform, and some concern philosophical and religious issues. Financial papers record stock transactions, salaries, taxes, and philanthropic activities of Dr. Rankin. There are also several transcripts of interviews which provide biographical details.

Includes a diary entitled "Of official relations to the Methodist Home," photographs of the Duke Endowment trustees and of several N.C. governors, and Rankin's writings on Dr. John Atkinson Ferrell, who served in the Rockefeller

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x

Rankin, Watson Smith, 1879-1970.

Papers, ...

(Card 4)

1. Rankin, Jesse. 2. Ferrell, John A. (John Atkinson), 1880-1965. 3. Duke Endowment Hospital and Orphan Section. 4. North Carolina State Board of Health. 5. Physicians--North Carolina--Correspondence. 6. Philanthropists--North Carolina. 7. Hospitals--Administration. 8. Medical care--North Carolina--History. 9. Medical care--United States--History. 10. North Carolina--History.

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Rankin - Parker Collection

Papers. ca. 1880.

Ripley, Ohio

Section A

3 items

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GUIDE

Rankin-Parker Collection Papers. 1880.

Ripley, Ohio. 3 items. Sketch

Autobiography of Rev. John Rankin, Presbyterian minister, and of John Parker, freeman, both of whom were very active in the work of the "underground railroad" in Ripley, Ohio.

The Rankin<sup>auto</sup> biography is in the minister's own handwriting and was begun when he was seventy-nine years of age. It gives a detailed account of his childhood in Kentucky, including frequent accounts of campmeetings, denominational rivalries, and other religious

manifestations of the frontier. The bulk of the work is taken up with a history of his ministry in Kentucky and ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Ohio, giving a full picture of the physical and financial resources of Presbyterian churches in those states throughout a large part of the nineteenth century. The latter part of the work deals with his Abolitionist activities. He comments on his anti-slavery books (p.90ff.), their influence on William Lloyd Garrison (p.91), his work as one of the founders and president of the American Reformed Tract and Book Society



later known as the Western Tract and Book Society (p.94), the founding of the American Anti-slavery Society, and the founding of local abolition societies in various places. in Ohio. In his anti-slavery lecturing and activities he frequently encountered mob violence, all of which is related fully. There are also occasional accounts of aiding fugitive slaves to escape into Canada.

An associate of Rankin in these "underground railroad" activities was an ex-slave,



pletely factual. Unfortunately, the Rankin autobiography is not sufficiently detailed to corroborate most of the incidents.

Included also in the collection is an account by Gregg of the story of the slave-woman, Eliza, crossing the Ohio River with her baby on the melting ice. The story was told him by the son of the minister, John Rankin, Jr. Gregg gives evidence to prove that Harriet Beecher Stowe was told the story by the Rev. Rankin, and that she used it as the basis for the similar incident in Uncle Tom's Cabin.

~~So far as can be discovered, none of this material has been published.~~ see next card

Ransom, Edward S.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR  
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK  
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION  
RECORDS.